

CONFERENCE ON COAL DISPUTE.

Premier Outlines Proposals for a Settlement.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 27.
A momentous coal conference met at the Board of Trade at noon. Public interest and anxiety were evidenced by the large crowd outside the building. Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Baldwin, Dr. Macnamara and Mr. Brace, appeared in the best mood and remarked as they entered: "It should not take so long to-day."

The conference, which the Premier addressed, lasted three-quarters of an hour, after which the parties separated to discuss the position individually. The Premier's speech outlined the Government's proposal or namely a temporary settlement whereby wages would be scaled down gradually to an economic level, the deficiency being made up from a comp. site fund consisting of £10,000,000 from the Government, which could not be increased, and the contribution involved in the proposal that the owners forego profits for the period. The Government's offer depended upon agreement being reached either in regard to the actual terms of a permanent settlement or the machinery which would determine those terms. As regards a permanent settlement, he suggested that if the parties saw no immediate prospect of agreeing in regard to figures, they should at any rate agree definitely in regard to the machinery whereby the figures could be determined.

THE SILESIAN QUESTION.

M. Briand Elaborates France's Position.

Paris, May 24 (delayed).
In the Chamber M. Briand, explaining the French viewpoint about Upper Silesia, recalled that the Germans introduced into the plebiscite areas before the vote 180,000 natives from Upper Silesia, who overstrained the result of the plebiscite. M. Briand asserts strongly that France always has intended the strict execution of the Peace Treaty, and never wanted to grant Poland the areas which voted for Germany, but in the mining districts where the workers gave a majority for Poland, German business men with big interests cannot prevail. France will not make any difference between the poor miners and rich owners.

M. Briand also recalled that the Silesian insurrection broke out in consequence of news alleging that Polish rights would not be respected. France did all her duty in protecting German goods and subjects. M. Briand declared that, in order to avoid a European war he warned Germany not to intervene in Upper Silesia. Germany was understood and gave satisfaction to the French request. Concerning recent differences which seemed to have arisen with the English Premier, M. Briand said France has no right to forget that England raised her army to support France in 1914, while Americans crossed the sea in 1917, to help France. Amid loud cheers M. Briand concluded: "The policy I will practice is union with all the Allies. I have the strictest confidence that this will go far to assure world-peace."

German Ambassador's Assurance to French Premier.

In response to a message from M. Briand last evening, the German Ambassador, Herr Meyer, visited the French Premier, after which he wired to Berlin, and this morning confirmed that the German Government had taken the strictest measures in order to close the German frontier toward Upper Silesia, to dissolve the irregular German forces, and to establish martial law in the contested districts. A report from Oppeln states that the action of the Inter-Allied Control Commission has been brought to a halt by the German drive against the Poles.—Harris.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTION.

Dr. Macnamara Explains Attitude of the Government.

London, May 27.
The House of Commons rejected by 109 votes to 69 a motion by the Right Hon. G. Barnes demanding the submission to Parliament of the Convention adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington. Mr. Barnes complained that the Government had failed to give effect to the Labour Charter of the Versailles Treaty. Mr. Macnamara declared that it was inexpedient at present to proceed with legislation giving effect to the Washington Convention on hours of labour. He pointed out that most of the proposals of the Conference were already operating in Britain, but there were difficulties in applying some of the provisions of the eight-hour-day convention to Britain especially in regard to railwaymen and seamen. After careful consideration the Government have decided that these provisions were inappropriate to conditions here.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Deal Professionals' Son.

London, May 27.
In the Amateur Golf Championship final, Hunter (Walter) beat Graham (Liverpool) by 12 up and 11 to play. Hunter, a postal employee, is the son of the Deal professional. Graham captained the Oxford golfers in 1905.
Graham's defeat is a record for the Amateur Championship final. Hunter was brilliant, especially in his approaches. The course was sodden through rain. Both finalists are Anglo-Scots.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

London, May 27.
Middlesex beat Warwick by 177 runs. Gloucester beat Leicester by 153 runs. Cambridge Univ. beat Yorkshire by 123 runs. Essex beat Derby by an innings and 74 runs. Hants v Lancs. was drawn.

ANOTHER DERBY "PROBABLE" SCRATCHED.

London, May 27.

STERLING DROPS IN U.S.

Alleged German Selling of British Bills.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, May 27.
The pound experienced a sensational decline on Wall Street falling six cents. This is attributed to German selling of British bills in order to convert the proceeds into dollars.

REPORTED CONFISCATION OF JAPANESE SCHOONER.

Said to Have Been Seal-Catching in Canadian Waters.

Prince Rupert (B. C.) May 27.
It is reported that a Japanese schooner has been found seal-catching in Canadian waters. The crew have been arrested, the sealskins confiscated and the schooner destroyed. So far there has been no confirmation officially.

CHINESE MISSION IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, May 27.
The Chinese Mission has arrived to study Belgian methods of industry and commerce.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, May 27.
Forty cases of bubonic plague have been notified at Tampico.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

TENNIS MATCH.

Shanghai, May 28.
The Japanese and Chinese tennis players were beaten in a match against Shanghai foreign residents.
The Hongkong players have arrived here by the Empress of Asia.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, May 28.
The three military chiefs, Chang Jik-lin, Tso Kwan and Wong Jin-yuen have come to an agreement and have arranged that Chang will assume responsibility in all matters in Manchuria and outer Mongolia; Tso will be responsible for the six northern provinces, viz: Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang; Wong on the other hand will look after Szechuen, Yunnan and the provinces along the Yangtze valley. The State Department has ordered Yen Cheung-wai to take over the post of tuchun in Shensi from Chan Shu-fan and also to co-operate with the authorities in Kansu and Sinkiang in taking defensive measures against Mongolia.

Shanghai, May 28.
It is reported that Chun Shu-fan, tuchun of Shensi has refused to relinquish his post as ordered by the State Department and has made a declaration of independence. The Minister of War has decided to take military measures.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

DAY BY DAY.

We are informed that the s.s. Kanawna arrived at Sydney on May 27.

Mr. Lionel McKee, D.F.C., C. de G. and Mr. Norman Harper Greig passed as first mates, steamship, at the Harbour Office on the 27th inst.

The health return for yesterday shows that there were two non-fatal cases of plague, two non-fatal cases of spotted fever and one non-fatal case of small-pox.

A fire broke out at 3.15 this morning at No. 35 New Western Market Street, used as a godown for firewood and other goods. The fire destroyed the ground and first floors of the buildings.

For anchoring or lying in such a position as to obstruct the free access of other vessels at the Southern entrance of Yaumati Harbour Refuge on the 27th inst., Cheung King, master of a passenger boat, was at the Marine Court this morning fined \$5, with the option of 7 days' hard labour.

A Chinese youth, aged 18, who attends a vernacular school in Elgin Street, was this morning charged with the possession of three daggers seized by the Police in a raid which they conducted

on his floor at No. 336 Queen's Road West this morning. The defendant named the compradore of the P. and O. Company as a likely witness for his defence and the case was accordingly adjourned to enable him to find this witness.

In the Government Gazette are published a number of amendments to the regulations under the Ordinance governing places of public entertainment, the effect of which is to make special regulations applicable to the new Territories, including New Kowloon. Any person who desires to use any building for a public entertainment must first get a licence from the District Officer. For boxing contests and the like special permission must be secured.

When the U.S.S.B. passenger liner Wenatchee left Manila a few days ago, she had on board one Portuguese and seven Filipinos who stowed away amongst the steerage passengers until discovered, when the collection of the tickets was taken. When produced before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning, the stowaways, who were handed over to the Water Police on arrival of the Wenatchee here yesterday, were each sentenced to twenty-one days hard labour. It was stated that three of them had signed on the Wenatchee for a round trip but had received their discharge at Manila.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at noon to-day in the City Hall. Those present were: The Chairman, (Mr. G. T. Edkins), G. M. Dodwell, D. G. M. Bernard, A. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang, W. L. Patten, J. A. Plummer, H. P. White (Court of Directors); A. G. Stephens (Chief Manager); Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. Chan Su-ki, J. McArthur, V. M. Grayburn, G. B. Dunnett, C. G. Adams, A. V. Apar, F. Bevington, H. Birkett, L. Dunbar, E. J. Chapman, A. Murdoch, F. C. Potts, T. E. Pearce, Rev. Father Robert, G. Miskin, E. J. Grist, R. M. Dyer, D. J. Lewis, E. A. M. Williams, H. Hancock, Lo Cheung-siu, A. M. Bowes Smith, J. H. Wallace, Chan Siu-ming, C. Edgecombe, Ho Kom-tong, Evan Ormiston, A. S. D. Constand, Ho Leung, Ho Cheuk, W. B. Kennett, A. R. Austin, A. P. Samy, Lee Kun-tsun, Lai Tsi-fong, Lo Man-bin, W. G. Joseph V. Benjamin, Fong Lang, Ng Yuk-chi, J. Bell-Irving, Lo Chung Wan, Ho Wing, A. B. Raworth, Mok Kung-sang, Mok Man-chi, A. Findlay-Smith, J. F. Grose, D. V. Stevenson, A. D. Gee, A. S. Ellis, H. W. Bird and others.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, there being a sufficient number of shareholders present and a sufficient number of shares represented to form a quorum under the conditions of the Deed of Settlement, I will now ask the Chief Manager to read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chief Manager having read the notice.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, you have been invited to attend to-day to consider proposals in connection with the increase of the Bank's capital and, if you approve of these proposals, to pass certain resolutions necessary to give effect to them. The question of the increase of our Capital is one which has occupied the attention of the Court of Directors for some time. At the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 26th February last my predecessor in the chair, in referring to the proposed increase of Capital, called attention to the steady increase of our business, the expansion of Far Eastern trade and the widening field for the employment of foreign capital in China. The circular letter of the 12th March last, which has been in your hands for some time, fully sets forth the scheme for the increase of capital, and I need only add that your Directors are confirmed in their opinion that it is a good thing alike for the shareholders and for the customers of the Bank. The necessary resolutions will now be put before you one by one and an opportunity given you to enquire into or discuss any points which may in your view call for explanation. I now beg to propose the first Resolution:—

That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars to the present authorised capital

of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. M. Dyer and carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the second resolution:—

That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of £70 on the terms after mentioned, shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded in a short speech and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the third resolution:—

That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Ellis Kadoorie and carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the fourth resolution:—

That the payment of the sum of £70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:— 1st instalment of £25 on the 1st day of July, 1921, 2nd and final instalment of £25 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. L. Dunbar and carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the fifth resolution:—

That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

Mr. F. C. Hall seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the sixth resolution:—

That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hancock and carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the seventh resolution:—

That interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

Mr. E. J. Grist seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the eighth resolution:—

That interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. C. Potts and carried.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the ninth resolution:—

That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

Mr. H. Birkett seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, that concludes the business before the meeting and I thank you for your attendance. According to our Deed of Settlement, a further meeting will not be required to confirm the resolutions we have passed to-day.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A writer suggests that possibly the link between genius and heavy feeding lies in the consequent indigestion. Did not Mrs. Radcliffe the best story teller of the eighteenth century, confess that some of the most thrilling incidents in the "Mysteries of Udolpho" were inspired by nightmares produced by supping on pork chops? And in music there is the case of Tartini, who after dining well but indiscreetly, dreamed the "Devil's Trill."

NEW SCHOOL FOR TOKYO.

Mr. Nedzu, a well-known business man in Tokyo has decided to establish a private high school, setting aside ¥3,500,000 for its building and maintenance. It is said that the scheme was planned four or five years ago, and Dr. Yamakawa, formerly the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Okada, formerly the Minister of Education, Dr. Hojo, the ex-President of the Peers' School, and some other distinguished business men and educationists are interested in it. Dr. Ikki, formerly the Minister of Home Affairs, has consented to be President of the new school, on its completion next year. The site, covering 25,000 tsubo, has already been chosen at Kita Arai in a suburb of Tokyo, and it is expected that the foundation work will be started shortly. The new school will be built at the cost of ¥500,000.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

We are all interested in violin playing these days. Anderson's have something to say about this on page 7.

"Lost in Transit" is the title of the week-end picture at the Hongkong Theatre.

Consignees of Cargo per N.Y.K. "Kaga Maru" will find the usual notice on page 4.

Raining again? Don't worry. Look up Lane Crawford's Advert on page 3.

Lazarus has a pointed Advert on Good Appearance and Service this week on page 10.

C. E. Warren advertises Forcain Lined Baths on page 5.

To-night's your last chance to see and hear Miss Daisy Harcourt—page 9.

Bradley & Co., Ltd. intimate the removal of the offices of the Eastern Asbestos Co. to No. 2 Prince's Buildings, 1st floor.—Page 4.

The Russian Light Opera Coy. publish a list of 10 performances at the Theatre Royal commencing 1st June.—Page 9.

All Volunteers should note the H.K.V.D. Corp's Orders referring to the Kings Birthday practice Parade.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5½d.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.2 p.m.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

M. BRIAND'S SPIRITED DEFENCE OF BRITAIN.

Paris, May 27.
Prior to the Chamber passing its vote of confidence in the Government, M. Briand reiterated and resumed the foreign policy debate. In the course of the debate, replying to ex-Minister Klotz, who asked if he did not think France had already made too many concessions to Britain, he said, "Our Allies have made as many, perhaps more, to us." The Premier boldly urged the members not to abstain from voting, but they must support the Government if a more audacious policy was required.
The Chamber passed a vote of confidence after overwhelmingly defeating the motion of ex-War Minister Lefevre in favour of referring the London Agreement to a committee of the Chamber, to which M. Briand objected as it would mean giving Parliament the right to modify the Reparations Commission's decisions.

DJAMBI OIL FIELDS.

London, May 27.
The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent states that there is a growing belief in Hague political circles that the First Chamber will reject the Djambi Bill and thus enable the Government to introduce a new bill whereby part of the Djambi oil fields will be granted to the Standard Oil Company. The Second Chamber intends to criticise the Government's failure to reveal the notes between Holland and the United States when the Bill was debated.

THE EGYPTIAN OUTBREAK.

London, May 27.
The Nationalist leader Zaghlul, who is held indirectly responsible for the recent outbreaks in Egypt, in a belated appeal has called on the people to restrain their righteous anger against the Ministry and to cease their demonstrations. He endeavours to saddle the authorities with the responsibility for the disorders. Meantime the threatened railway strike at Cairo has not materialised. Twenty-five hundred striking railway-shop workers have been dismissed and even if reinstated will forfeit certain rights.

THE NAVAL HOLIDAY.

Washington, May 27.
The passage of Senator Borah's resolution was purely a formal victory for the pressure of outside opinion. It may have a certain moral effect, but meanwhile the House has voted \$74,500,000 for the Navy, to which the Senate Naval Committee recommends the addition of \$25,000,000. The latter sum has been reduced to \$22,500,000 and it seems certain it will not be further reduced.

HEAVYWEIGHT WRESTLERS.

Kansas City, May 27.
Zbysko retained the title of World's Heavyweight Wrestling Champion, defeating Joe Stecher in two straight falls, in 52 and 13 minutes respectively.

POLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Warsaw, May 27.
Prince Sapieha has tendered his resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has been accepted.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL APPEAL.

Ways and Means.

A meeting of the Executive of the Appeal Committee to raise funds for the transfer of Diocesan Boys' School from its present site in Bonham Road to an extensive site granted by the Government in Kowloon was held last night.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., president and among others present were the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen (hon. treasurer), the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs D. G. M. Bernard, C. Montagu Ede, R. H. Kötewall, Chou Shou-sun, Chou Yui-ting, Li Ping, Ho Leung, C. H. Lyson, C. Gerkin, Rev. G. K. Lindsay, Rev. J. T. Holman, and Rev. W. T. Featherstone (hon. secretary).

The meeting discussed ways and means of making the appeal.

It was decided to ask subscribers of a certain amount or over to become founders, such to have the right to nominate a boy to a free place in the school, under certain limitations as to numbers in the judgment of the School Committee, as done in similar schools in England. It was also decided to offer the School Hall, dormitories, etc., to be named as donors of large sums desired, in their own names or after the names of places. Further it was agreed to invite individuals to undertake the provision of different portions of the equipment and, to interest the scholars, it was also decided to start a "brick fund."

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A SERVANT GIRL KIDNAPPED.

Street Seamstress Imprisoned.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese woman was charged with kidnapping a servant girl employed by Mr. Hung Man-yuk, a local merchant, on April 26th.

A man, described by the servant girl in question as the woman's son was charged with aiding and abetting.

dry promises to accompany them to Canton and subsequently to Macao. In Macao complainant's relatives met the girl in the street and arranged with defendants to have her brought back to Hongkong en route to Siam, where the girl would be sold. In the meantime the complainant was requested to wait on the Macao Steamship wharf in Hongkong with a district watchman for the arrival of defendants and the girl. Defendants were arrested.

The girl stated that early on the morning of the 26th first defendant beckoned to her in the street and told her in second defendant's presence that her mother was ill, and that her brother had gone to Shek-ki to attend her. They then took her across the harbour to the Railway Station and went to Canton, she boarded a Macao steamer. During the time she stayed in Macao she

was not allowed to leave the house alone. Defendants declared to her that they intended to sell her in Siam.

A woman from Macao testified to the fact that another woman living with defendants requested her to secure a purchaser for the girl. She found a man, who eventually proved to be complainant's relative.

First defendant admitted giving the information to the girl that her mother was sick, but denied kidnapping her. She was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

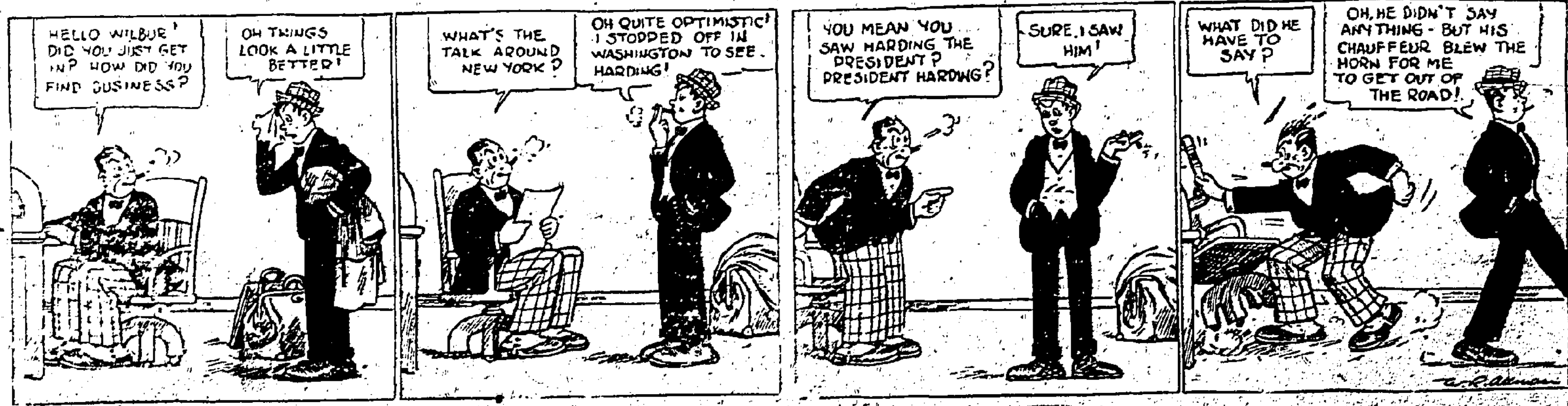
The male defendant pointed out to his Worship that the girl made a totally different statement to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The Statement to the S. C. A. was produced and showed that the girl had not seen defendant at all except in Macao.

The evidence was not sufficient to convict and defendant was discharged.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Had To Look Quick To See Him

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MR. BONAR LAW'S
BREAKDOWN.Prospects of Complete
Restoration This Year.

The first news of Mr. Bonar Law's breakdown in health came as a shock to the overwhelming majority of members of the House of Commons when Mr. Lloyd George made his announcement in the House.

Towards the close of the previous week he fulfilled a number of public engagements in Glasgow. The most important of these was his rectorial address at Glasgow University, where he delivered a brilliant speech on ambition and success in life. He thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and returned to London tired but happy and in good health.

On the following Saturday he played tennis. After his match he sat and watched others play. He caught a severe cold and was laid up for a few days. On Wednesday evening the family doctor startled everybody by announcing that the patient must give up his political work and go away for at least three months. An eminent specialist was called in and diagnosed the case as one of pressure of blood on the heart and brain and exhaustion bordering upon complete breakdown. The ultimatum delivered to Mr. Bonar Law was that he must abandon all political responsibilities at once as the only hope of saving his life. A temporary withdrawal for so many months, he was informed, would not meet the urgency of his case. He must instantly cut himself free from every care of office and go abroad for a complete rest without any intention of resuming political work at some future date. Only in this way, he was told, did he stand any chance of ever regaining his health.

Mr. Bonar Law thereupon resigned, and arranged to leave London for the Riviera for a six months' tour.

The medical prediction is that, relieved of the immense burden of public responsibility which has taxed his strength to the utmost, more particularly since his war bereavement, there are excellent prospects of a complete restoration to health before the end of the year.

U.S. AND JAPAN.

Californian Activity.

The Governor of California has sent letters to all the Pacific Coast Governors asking for help in the absolute exclusion drive in Congress, as California, the frontier State, it is claimed, is fighting against the incoming of an unassimilable people without the cooperation of other States. Racial conflict and international trouble will result, says the Governor.

The anti-Japanese party is very active and is using the Yap question to forward their movement.

Senators and Representatives of eleven Western States have perfected an organisation with a view to finding common ground on the question of Japanese immigration. Senator Johnson, who was appointed Chairman of the organisation, urged a united effort. Mr. MacClatchy, of the *Sacramento Bee* said that unless Japanese immigration be now stopped and the absolute exclusion of Japanese throughout the world be enforced, they will inevitably swamp the white nation.

Mr. Baker has introduced in the House of Representatives a proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that no child hereafter born in the United States of foreign parentage shall be eligible for citizenship in the United States unless both its parents are eligible.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT MIXED
MARRIAGES.

Mr. Stephens, the Governor of California, in a letter addressed to the Governors of the various States, exhorts them to a joint endeavour to enact legislation absolutely excluding Japanese immigrants. Mr. Stephens also urges the members of the State Legislatures to introduce into their respective Legislatures a Bill providing for the rejection of immigrants. He declares that those aliens who cannot be assimilated with the Americans tend to aggravate the racial strife and to hinder the establishment of understanding between nations.

The Lower House of the Californian Legislature has rejected by 48 votes against 12 the motion for a reconsideration of the anti-Japanese Fishery Bill, introduced by Mr. Inman. The Bill will

THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN
WAR-TIME.How National Treasures
Were Safeguarded.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, the Director of the British Museum, is preparing an account of the adventures of the collection in war-time. In a lecture at University College he gave some interesting details of the precautions taken to protect the treasures from air raids. In fact the only damage ever done at the British Museum was by one of our own shells which fell through the roof of the iron library and flayed the backs of two books—both German books as it happened.

The safeguarding of the collections began in the autumn of 1914 and went on steadily throughout the war until finally nearly everything removable had been taken elsewhere. One of the suggestions was to fill the Elgin room with sand up to the roof, but the Office of Works vetoed this heroic plan. The authorities thought at one time of constructing double iron nets on the roof as at Buckingham Palace, but this was rejected as too costly. At the beginning some of the more fragile treasures, such as the Egyptian papyri and the Greek vases, were moved down into the basements and later on the Elgin marbles were taken down. The Demeter of Chios presided over the classical sculpture down below in a romantic twilight. The Parthenon frieze was at that time protected by sandbags, but in 1918 when big raids were expected it was moved with an enormous quantity of other treasures to the Post Office tube.

The closing of the galleries by the Government in 1916 was, Sir F. Kenyon said, purely a measure of economy. The value of this drastic measure as economy could be judged from the fact that it only saved £8,300 out of the £90,000 a year that we saved by all the other war-time economies at the Museum. The lecturer left the question open whether it was worth while to deprive the public of access to the treasures for this meagre saving. He said that the threat of the Air Board to use the Museum as headquarters gave him more anxiety than all the air raids. This project was urged by the War Minister, approved by the Chief Commissioner of Works, and only defeated by the agitation in the newspapers and the success of the staff in persuading the air authorities of the unsuitability of the galleries for offices. Sir F. Kenyon described how the big job of packing and housing the fragile and precious collections in the Post Office tube, 60 feet underground and the dispatch of three trainloads of books and MS. to the Welsh National Library at Aberystwyth were carried out. Eight hundred of the most valuable books, including the Shakespeare quartos and the Chaxtons, were housed in a private strong room near Malvern.

One of the queer uses made of the British Museum during the war was to house the effects of German prisoners from East Africa. During the worst times of the raids the basements were used as a public refuge. During the food shortage the Office of Works laid traps for the pigeons in the courtyard, as they were held to be consuming too much food. The place of the pigeons was taken by starlings.

not be laid before the Legislature again during the present session.

The Louisiana Legislature has adopted an anti-Japanese Marriage Bill.

CANADIAN LEGISLATOR'S
PROPOSAL.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, a member of the House of Commons of British Columbia, charged that the law regarding Chinese and Japanese immigration was being evaded. He declared that Canada should put into effect an exclusion order against Chinese except business men, informing the Chinese Government that such evasion of the law made extension necessary.

Regarding the Japanese he said: "The agreement between Canada and Japan generally has been well observed, but that it had been strained sufficiently to justify Canada in warning Japan that unless it was better observed, an exclusion order would be issued." He advocated the enactment of a law preventing orientals from owning or leasing land, and said:

"The problem in British Columbia is the worst in five years. It has developed along the same lines as in California."

HISTORY OF SHANGHAI.

Reply to Strange Stories of
Chinese Speaker.

The speech by Ma Siang-pah, on the occasion of a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai in honour of the newly-appointed Chinese Advisory Committee has brought forth a rejoinder. Mr. Ma, amongst other things, claimed the Chinese made and developed San Francisco, the railway from that port to New York, and, moreover, developed Shanghai and at one time assisted the foreigners in their committee meetings, but having abandoned their rights had lost their say in the control of the International Settlement.

The following reply has appeared:

The striking address of Ma Siang-pah at a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is exceedingly interesting. I cannot believe that the dear old gentleman wanted to tell untruths, but he, perhaps, never saw much himself and has listened to many idle tales. It is most interesting to note how he informed his hearers that San Francisco was developed by the Chinese, and the wharves and gold mines were all run by Chinese, the railway to New York was built by them etc., etc. Oh Mr. Ma! where have they taken you? The Chinese who were in America did about as much to develop San Francisco into a modern city, as the inhabitants of the beggar boats in Canton to develop Peking. Indeed some of the labourers who did the work may have been Chinese, of course, their labour was cheap. So also, doubtless, Chinese labourers built Mr. Ma's house, I suppose they have also abandoned their right since doubtless Mr. Ma does not admit that the labourers who built his house have any right to it. It will be interesting to know Mr. Ma's view on this point!

The parallel picture as to the building of Shanghai is also interesting but misleading. The Shanghai city was also built by Chinese, and does Mr. Ma suppose that any other city or Settlement built by Chinese would not have been built in the same way? As to the locality South of Szechuen Road, known as Twenty-four Houses, surely Mr. Ma knows that names of places in China are generally of great antiquity. The place of Twenty-four Houses always, since the foreigners first settled there, has contained plenty of houses, but even so, does Mr. Ma suppose that foreigners do not know that it was foreigners who planned and paid for the buildings that have been erected. But if he means that Chinese labourers built the houses, he is doubtless correct. In the same way, Palsienjao meaning the "Eight Fairies Bridge" is an ancient name and once had a meaning, but there is no bridge there now and no fairies.

As to Mr. Ma's statement that in the olden days the Chinese always participated in the foreigners' committee meetings they did not. The Settlement for the Foreign Community of Shanghai has always been a place set apart for them to live in and to trade in, in the same way as the Shanghai Native City is set apart for Chinese to live in, etc. From the earliest days, it was always understood that no foreigners except missionaries might live in the Native City, and no Chinese, except servants in attendance on foreigners, might live in the Foreign Settlements. It was only because the Taipings and Imperial troops alike killed the merchants that the foreigners, to save their lives, let the Chinese come into the Foreign Settlement.

So all this talk, by Mr. Ma, of abandonment of Chinese rights, is just mere nonsense!

THE VALUE OF GOOD
SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co. Successors to Clark & Co. Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their speciality.

LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

SELECTION OF MEN'S

UMBRELLAS

WITH FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES. SMALL
FOLDING-PATENT SCREW FERRUL-NATURAL
LONDON MADE STICKS.

ALSO

A FINE SELECTION WITH MOUNTED AND
HORN HANDLES COVERED BEST QUALITY
UNION-TWILL OR SILK

\$8.50 to \$25.00



MILLINERY NOW ON VIEW

AT

WHITEAWAY,

LAIDLAW & CO.

LIMITED.

THE LATEST READY-TO-WEAR HATS

FOR

LADIES, MAIDS & CHILDREN.

DISTINCTIVE AND SMART
BUT INEXPENSIVECALL & INSPECT
NEW SUNSHADES
NEW DRESSES
NEW BLOUSES
NEW RIBBONSFULL DISPLAY SUMMER GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

FOR RENT.—Furnished Office.
Powell's Building. Apply P. O.
Box 39.

LOST.

LOST.—At Kowloon Ferry
Wharf on Thursday afternoon,
bag containing Swimming outfit.
Good reward. Please Telephone
3602.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Eastern Asbestos Co. have
this day removed their offices to
No. 2 Prince's Buildings, 1st floor.
BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
From EUROPE AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU."

having arrived from the above
ports Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon, To-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd
June, 1921, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot
be recognised. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL
COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared
to quote prices for best quality
freshly mined SILIMPOPON
COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at
SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN
(British North Borneo) or to
contract for regular Bunker Sup-
plies for 6 or 12 months at favour-
able rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN exclusively for
Bunkers are exempt from pay-
ment of ordinary Port Charges.
The minimum draft of water
alongside the Company's Wharf
at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water
Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie
Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any
required information concerning
the port can be had on applica-
tion to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL
CO. LTD.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
DEFENCE COPS

Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L.G.

Bird, D. S. O.

Administrative Commandant.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1921.

1. KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

A Practice Parade for above

will be held at Headquarters on

Tuesday, 31st instant, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Plain Clothes.

All members of the Corps who

can do so are requested to attend

this parade.

2. Promotion Scottish Com-
pany.—No. 231 Drummer W.

Brown is promoted Corporal with

effect from this date.

(sd) G. F. E. RAPSON.
Bt-Major.

Adjutant, H. V. D. Corps.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The Management beg to
announce that the West Wing
Extension and the new Garage
will be completed during the
month of June, 1921.

The Management having
received numerous applications
for monthly quotations from local
residents who are not owners of
private cars, have decided to
allocate a limited number of
rooms for this purpose, and now
beg to announce the following
inclusive rates:—

Two (2) persons occupying one
double room with private bath,
covering attendance, meals
(which may be taken either at the
Repulse Bay Hotel or at the
Hongkong Hotel Main Dining
Room) and transportation, i.e. one
trip in and out each day during
specified hours (excluding Sun-
days and Public Holidays) \$500
per month for two persons.

Four (4) persons occupying two
double rooms with private baths,
covering attendance, meals
(which may be taken either at the
Repulse Bay Hotel or at the
Hongkong Hotel Main Dining
Room) and transportation, i.e. one
trip in and out each day during
specified hours (excluding Sun-
days and Public Holidays) \$450
per month for two persons.

The difference in rates above
quoted is explained as follows:—
The rate of \$500 is for two per-
sons in one car, and the second
quotation of \$450 covers cases
where four persons are prepared
to share one car for transporta-
tion.

No extra charge to residents
will be made in connection with
the regular Tea and Dinner
Desserts or entertainments held
at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Monthly residents will also be
entitled to the free use of the
individual bathing tents on the
beach.

For further information apply
in writing to the undersigned.

HONGKONG HOTEL
CO. LTD.

J. H. TAGGART.
Manager.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Half-yearly General Meet-
ing of Members will be held in
the Offices of the Hongkong
Jockey Club on Wednesday June
2nd, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT.
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that
we have this day appointed
Charles E. Richardson our Hong-
kong Agent. Mr. Richardson will
handle all matters pertaining to
U. S. Shipping Board vessels
operated by Frank Waterhouse
& Company calling at Hongkong.
H. W. BURCHARD.
Local Manager.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1921.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

Sole Agents: The Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany, Ltd., 100 Bales Benga Cotton
Godown, Kowloon.

(The Trade Mark will
be in the middle of the box.)

St. John's Cathedral

Monday, May 30th

at 9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Tuesday the 31st. May, 1921

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Co. Ltd., West Point.

(for account of the concerned)

21 Bales Printing paper

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday the 30th May, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Hon Shan Godown, Kennedy

Town

70 cases Glassine Paper

(more or less damaged by

sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Tuesday, the 31st May, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 25 Godown of the

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

100 Bales Benga Cotton

77 Bales Punjab Cotton

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Thursday, the 2nd. June, 1921

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 20 Middle Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable House-

hold Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Wednesday the

1st June 1921.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Fortieth Ordinary General
Meeting of the Company will be
held at the Offices of the General
Managers, Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co. Ltd., Pedder
Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday,
15th June, at noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors, passing the
Accounts, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 8th to the 29th June, both
days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

COMMUNISM IN CHINA.

The communistic movements
in China are still increasing,
despite the Government order to
the provincial authorities for a
strict control of dangerous
thoughts spreading among the
Chinese. The Ministry of the
Interior has recently sent instruc-
tions telegraphically to the
following effect:—"The Govern-
ment has received information
that the leader of the Chinese
anarchical Communists at Vlad-
ivostok, named Liu, has dis-
patched one of his followers to
Shanghai and secretly established
an organisation in co-operation
with the leader of the Labour
party there, and that these un-
desirable are advocating insid-
ently a revolutionary movement
by workmen, students and
soldiers. The Government, there-
fore, orders the arrest of these
persons and the destruction of
their organisation to prevent
their attempts to spread pro-
paganda."

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Corrected to 25th May, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. L.

A. J. Ashford & Huangsheng

child

C. W. Anderson J. A. Ireland

E. G. Anderson C. F. Ivins

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mr. and Mrs. A.

Assano de Jacobs

Miss Assano H. Ibolean

Mr. Baker Mr. and Mrs.

H. H. Baque Jefferson

Mr. and Mrs. S. Miss Jefferson

Barker & child S. Johnston

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. M. Joseph

H. M. Banner W. Kauffeldt

man T. Komatsu

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Labansal

Bathurst Capt. and Mrs.

Miss H. C. Batt Larkins

J. E. de Beau- Dr. M. C. Lasher

champ Mr. and Mrs. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Laurisen

R. Bellios Miss Libbey

P. J. Bell Miss H. Little

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. H. Lim

H. Benson Mr. and Mrs. E.

O. F. Bishop S. Little

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Lutemburg

Bisney Mrs. J. W. Market

Mrs. Blackburn and son

E. Boesvain P. Marks

Mrs. D. S. Bomar Mr. and Mrs. E.

Miss M. Broad Matlock

D. C. Brock E. H. Mortin

A. Broddick Miss G. I. Mast

Dr. J. G. Lyon Miss M. A. Mc-

Brown Carthy

Mrs. G. E. Brown Mr. and Mrs.

J. F. Buckley Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. F. McDonagh

Calhoun and 2 W. B. Michie

child Miss Monteith

A. Campbell Mrs. F. Mooney

R. S. Canvin and child

Mr. and Mrs. R. Mr. and Mrs. H.

E. Chambers G. Morrow

W. A. Clarke G. Mouge

A. A. Claxton S. F. Murphy

C. M. Cottrell J. R. Murray

V. Croucher Miss A. J. V.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nally

Cutting Mr. and Mrs. W.

Miss F. A. Deaken Mr. and Mrs.

H. L. Decker Osborn

Dr. C. C. Dekema H. M. O'Neill

D. G. Donald S. S. Perry

W. A. Donaldson Miss D. E. Pe-

perrell

C. Don-nias J. B. Reed

Y. A. Edgar P. Reyes

E. K. Edge P. L. Riggins

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. A. Rivin

E. Edzcombe Mrs. Riviere

J. J. Eligalde R. R. Roxburgh

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mr. and Mrs. G.

Montague Ede H. Mulder

Mr. and Mrs. Ruhank

Endt R. G. Riviere

E. G. Ernst C. B. Shanks

Enz Capt. S. P. Mr. and Mrs. E.

Ferguson Sherman

J. T. Figners Capt. Sigeland

I. C. Finch Mrs. J. R. Small

Mr. Elman T. P. Small

Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. C.

Flotte D. P. Smith

P. N. Form D. P. Smith

R. A. Fowler W. v. d. Steen

H. R. Franz S. D. Stonebraker

S. S. Gardner A. Streck

D. S. Gendell P. G. Sullivan

Mr. and Mrs. L. Tan En Kim

A. Goldsmith E. W. Tate

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sir Eric & Lady

M. Goodens Stuart Taylor

G. Greiner C. P. Templeton

Dr. and Mrs. J. Mrs. C. Thorne

H. A. Haarrnan and maid

Capt. T. P. Hall J. T. Tigners

R. J. Harrison Mr. and Mrs. F.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Trink

Hashim M. P. de Vooght

Scott-Harston Mr. and Mrs. S.

E. G. Hart R. Walker

Mrs. R. J. Har. Mr. and Mrs. R.

wood and J. Weir

daughter Mrs. M. Whitaker

C. A. Henderson Dr. J. D. White

Mrs. L. W. Hind. Y. Yasuda

marsh Miss G. Young

F. A. Hisecock W. H. Zabinski

H. H. Hochs- child

St. George's House.

Corrected to 15th May, 1921.

Mrs. J. Acock Mrs. B. W. Mc

I. Berensson Nelly

Miss J. A. Black Mr. Thomas Mit

chell

Mr. and Mrs. B. Naes

Beaton C. Byrd Mr. and Mrs.

Miss Byrd Nicoll

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ferguson</

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"MACHAON" 13th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANCHISES" 21st June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"LAOMEDON" 11th July London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"MENTOR" 19th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"HECTOR" 1st June Liverpool & Glasgow
"EUKYADES" 14th June Genoa, M'les, L'pool & G'ow
"DANFA" 17th June Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS" 15th June Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS" 5th July

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"KNIGHT COMPANION" 1st June via Panama

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES" 21st June for London
"MENTOR" 19th July for London

For Freight and Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "ABERCOSS" having arrived from Portland, Ore. via ports, on 24th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Quay, Hongkong, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 28th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized unless the goods have been examined and found undelivered on and after 28th inst. will be subject to suit.

No fire insurance will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO.

United States Steamship Co.
Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Managing Agents.
The Admiral Line.
5th Floor, Hongkong.
24th May, 1921.

OKY CO., LTD.

THE CIGAR CAFE.
21-33 Des Voeux Road, Central
First Floor.
LI HUNG CHANG CHOP
SUEY
at all hours.
Clean, Delicious & Appetising,
Once Tried Always Asked For.
European Menus a la carte at
All Hours. Teas, Ice Cream,
Cold Drinks, Cakes, etc.,
Special Dining Room for dinner
parties, accommodating 40 per-
sons, with Drawing Room at-
tached.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA, via KOBE,
DAIREN & SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship "SUMATRA MARU" having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 31st May, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be allowed after the goods have been landed.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1921.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

GLASS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, H'K & UN-
KOWLOON.

HARBOR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers ... K.604 &
K.622.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

THE "FOURTH DIMENSION."

Prof. Alexander on the New
Physics.

The Sir Samuel Hall Oration was delivered at the Manchester University by Prof. S. Alexander, who spoke on the subject of "Philosophy and Relativity."

Prof. Alexander said the proposition beneath the theory of relativity was simply that the world was made up of events. The smallest particle we could discover was something happened not merely which was. Time was an essential constituent of things. We were all apt to think that the world was something spread out in space and consisted of little resting bits of retention. Although the principle behind the theory was that the simplest thing in the world was an event, the world was still the same world with which we had been familiar all our lives. We had just discovered that it was a world of four dimensions instead of three, a discovery, however, as fresh and romantic and simple as Monsieur Jourdain's discovery that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it. It meant that there was no such thing as space without time or time without space. Space and time were merely a dissection of something which we had to call "space-time" or "the ether of event."

Prof. Alexander proceeded to deal with the efforts with which Prof. Einstein was associated, to discover what kind of a world it must be if physical laws were the same for all observers. He dealt at some length with the theory that in the neighbourhood of gravitating matter the space-time was bent or warped. The mathematical expression for this was a law to which the Newtonian law of gravitation approximated but which was slightly different. He emphasised the fact that we all had our own space-times which differed in every instance.

When one had grasped the outlines of the theory, Prof. Alexander proceeded, it seemed to produce a feeling of consternation, as if the bottom had dropped from beneath our feet. Was the world simply the construction of the mind of the observer which differed from person to person? Were we to say that there was no such thing as absolute reality at all? Those were the philosophical questions arising out of the physical theory. The answer to them was that we need not despair. The only absolute thing which we must give up was the notion of absolute space and absolute time as they had been handed on to us from Newton.

According to Newton, we could think of absolute space, some point of which was completely at rest. In some years from now people would find it difficult to understand how absolute space and time could possibly have been believed in, in the Newtonian sense. When once we had got firmly fixed in our minds that the world was a world of events, the idea of space, some point of which was fixed, was unthinkable. Although the course of events might appear straight to one person and bent to another, some course of events took place which might be regarded as absolute. A matchbox looked different from different points of view. These perspectives were in no sense illusory, however, but perfectly real. They were real pictures of something which had a real existence. It was precisely the same with regard to this question of relativity. We might therefore rest content with the belief that, although we could only observe reality from our own point of view, there was such a thing as a real course of events.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY'S

IMPROVED POSITION.

It is officially stated that the economic situation the Chinese Eastern Railway is steadily improving, owing to the active measures which have been taken by the new manager. The Railway treasury for April will be able to pay all salaries without a loan, which is explained by the revival of the shipments of goods.

U.S. TRADE CONVENTION.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council opened at Cleveland, O., on the 8th inst. The Chairman, Mr. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, in the course of his address, urged the necessity of the extension of foreign credits to enable the war-paralysed nations to buy American goods, the revision of the tariff as a flexible bar, opening the plan for the abolition of double taxation on American investments abroad, and the development of the merchant marine.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN

CHINA.

A telegram "received in Tokyo" states: A party of American experts arrived at Kulan recently. Their mission consists in the investigation of the gold mines in Outer Mongolia, which America is said to have decided to purchase. There is probably not a word of truth in this alleged telegram. All the reports hitherto of American concession-hunting in Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia have been by way of stimulating Japanese enterprise in that direction.

ANOTHER U.S. TRADE

DELEGATION.

Early in September a big delegation of San Francisco business men will leave San Francisco for a tour of the leading cities of the Orient. The purpose of this tour is to make a closer commercial and social relationship between San Francisco and the Orient. It is expected that there will be upwards of 200 in the party, and that it will be properly representative of all San Francisco's interests. The itinerary will be Honolulu, Yokohama, Tokio, Kobe, Osaka (and possibly other Japanese cities), Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Haiphong, Hongkong, and Canton. The party is coming over on one of the Pacific Mail steamers of the Golden State class, which is to sail from San Francisco on September 3rd. The tour will last 90 days.

CONTROL OF SPECULATION IN

JAPAN.

With reference to relief measures required through the placing of the plan for the revision of the Exchange Acts in the last session of the Japanese Diet, Mr. Shima Tokuzo, Chief Director of the Osaka Stock Exchange, in co-operation with Baron G. Seinosuke, Chief Director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, has petitioned the Minister and the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. As a consequence the Government has decided upon a radical policy based on the pigeon hole plan. The policy to be elaborated aims first at exercising strict discipline outside the Exchanges. The Asahi says that this regulation is not to be applicable to business done by genuine spot dealers, but that the Government proceeds on a policy, on the basis of the Acts now in force, of regulating outside transactions sternly, similar to those in the Exchanges, when they are made with the object of obtaining differences, [in other words, when they are merely gambling on the change of prices]. If the present

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Acts are found insufficient to regulate transactions, either a Departmental or an Imperial edict will be issued to the same end. To go further, it has been decided in accordance with the requirements of the times, to endeavour to increase Spot Exchanges and permit spot brokers being sanctioned in order to promote spot dealings. It is arranged to present to the next session of the Diet a Bill for the reform of those items that are insufficiently controlled by the law.

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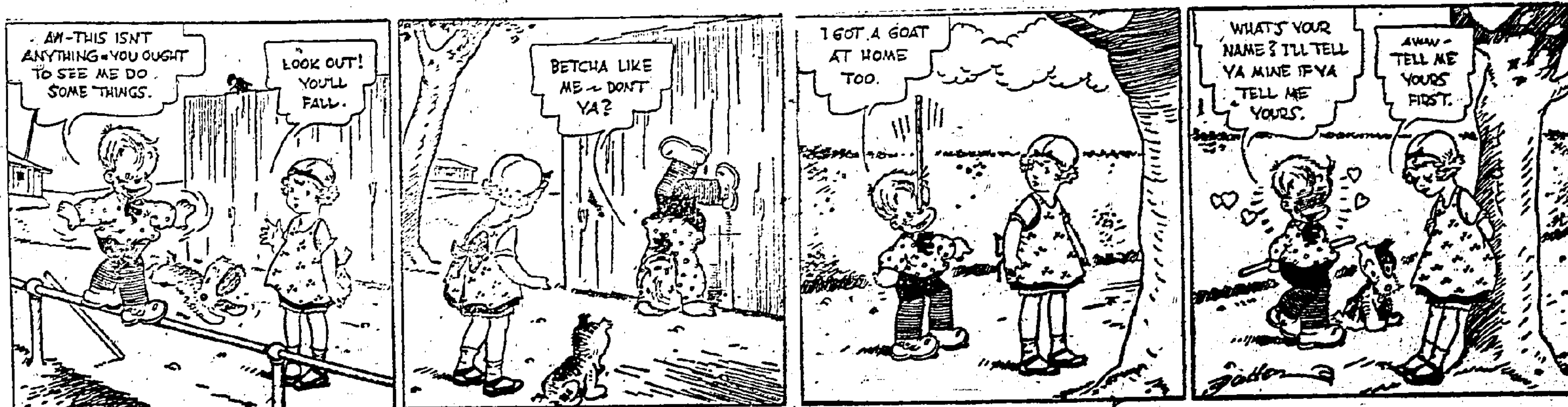
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HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

OUR HARBOUR.

The remarks made by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the complimentary tiffin given on board the Taiyo Maru on Wednesday, anent the development of the harbour may have been in a somewhat humorous strain but they did, nevertheless, refer to a matter of seriousness and some urgency. In speaking of the size of the vessel on which he was being entertained, Mr. Wolfe made mention of the projected harbour development and facetiously remarked that if Hongkong had many more ships of large size visiting it, it would not be so much a matter of putting hillside into the sea to make wharfage room as of making an even larger harbour. The past week has witnessed the visit of three large ships at one time—the Empress of Asia, the s.s. Wenatchee and the Taiyo Maru, and one could not help reflecting on the fact that, with the promise of more American liners and the new Empress of Canada, it is time this Colony heard a little more about the harbour development scheme.

It is many months ago now since Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice visited us for the purpose of advising the local Government on this matter, but no-one seems to have seen the report he made. It certainly has not been published and there has been no evidence to show that the Government is considering it with a view to putting whatever its recommendations might be into operation. The report of the Harbour Master, just issued, gives pretty plain indication that the shipping of this Port is fast growing to the dimensions it reached in the record year of 1912, and it takes but little imagination to realise that if such a state of affairs can exist during the present time of acute trade depression a revival of trade will witness a tremendous increase in the amount of tonnage visiting the harbour. In the matter of wharfage accommodation this Colony is none too well served, and the need for dredging has often been remarked upon. One realises, of course, that it is essential to go slowly when such a big scheme and outlay is involved, but there would be a deal more public satisfaction if there were a little evidence of our Government's activity in the matter.

Almost every mail from the United States brings us news of harbour developments on the Pacific Coast. Seattle and the Puget Sound authorities, Los Angeles, Portland, and other interests are engaged in keen competition to attract shipping—not only present shipping but the increased shipping of the future. There has been talk of Manila competing with Hongkong and of other places trying to attract a little of the big volume of trade which at present passes through this Port. We are not convinced that Hongkong will ever lose its predominating position in the South, but we do feel that the absence of serious competition should not lead our officials here into a smug complacency and contentment. If we had greater competition we should have a better Port; why cannot we have that better Port without the competition? We are told that it is coming, that all these improvements being asked for will be granted in good time, but there are not a few besides ourselves asking "When?"

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The House-Tax Decision.

The Legislative Council has been subjected to considerable criticism lately as not being amenable to public opinion. This renders the more gratifying the announcement that the Government has decided to rescind the resolution increasing the house-tax, which will therefore remain at 15 per cent. The contemplated addition to the tax would have raised it to 20 per cent, signifying an advance by more than 50 per cent. Burdensome at any time, such a levy calculated on the present inflated rentals would have constituted a serious charge upon the pockets of many ratepayers, who will appreciate the remission accordingly. Having to face a deficit, it devolved upon the Government to devise ways and means, but in this instance, at any rate, its choice was not a happy one. Consequently it devolved, in turn, upon the community to make its voice heard, and in holding a joint conference, a course suggested by this journal, the Constitutional Reform Association and the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association provided a platform for the ventilation of a well-grounded grievance. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the senior Unofficial Member, who presided over the meeting, put forward a lucid and cogent case, which, receiving general endorsement, has had the desired effect. There is reason to believe that the new stamp duties are proving more productive than the Government anticipated, which will help to swell the Colony's exchequer. While the organisers of the movement against the increased house-tax are to be congratulated upon the successful outcome of their representations, a word may be added in token of the Government's reasonableness.

His Excellency the Governor has, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. T. L. Perkins to be Director of Public Works, with effect from the 1st June, 1921.

H. E. the Governor has given his consent to the proposed increase of the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The report of to-day's special Bank meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

It is officially notified for general information that the New Police Offices in Hollywood Road will in future be known as The Hongkong Police Headquarters to which offices all communications for the Captain Superintendent of Police should be addressed. The entrance to the Police Headquarters is in Hollywood Road. The entrance to the Central Police Station is at the top of Pottinger Street.

Hongkong's Eclipse.

Writing just before the start of the Inter-Port cricket match, we said: "The Shanghai team looks good, but at the least Hongkong stands a fair fighting chance." Abundantly has the northern team justified what was said of it. As to the Colony's representatives, one is a little at a loss what to say. By themselves the figures suggest a lack of the fighting quality alluded to, though Hongkong will not readily accept such a conclusion. It may be said at once without affectation that luck was on the side of Shanghai, who batted on a splendid wicket and then twice trundled Hongkong out on a rain-damaged pitch. This is a repetition of a common happening in cricket; after fielding out a long innings a team often fails to do itself justice when its turn comes to occupy the crease. All the same Shanghai, especially Capt. Barrett, Ollerdsen, and Dr. O'Hara, deserve high praise for their splendid all-round form. Among the Colony's team Rumjahn, one of the last choices, amply vindicated his selection by carrying out his bat for top score. But why was this player, who headed the Colony's bowling averages the season before last, not given a turn with the ball while Shanghai were running up such a hefty score?

A successful whilst drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club on Thursday evening. The following were the prize-winners: Ladies: 1st Mrs. Anderson (153), 2nd Mrs. Andrews (174), 3rd Mrs. Pryer (169), 4th Miss Day (169), 5th Mrs. Holden (131), 6th Mrs. Williams (174), 3rd Mr. Blunsden (173), 4th Mr. Damerall (172), 5th Mr. Sowerby (129), Master Gunner May was M.C.

Over 300 shops in Canton are normally engaged in the trade of shipping human hair to Europe and America, but at the present time only about 100 are operating. In normal times the annual export of human hair from Kwangtung province amounted to over \$1,000,000. Hongkong is the largest centre in the Far East, although large shipments are made directly from Canton, Shanghai, and Tientsin, to overseas ports. The U. S. is taking an increasing quantity.

China and the Hutuktu.

Of late there has been an increase in the frequency of cases of plague, and general satisfaction is expressed at the general measures that are being taken to deal with the situation. Work has been commenced in stripping the ceilings and wooden partitions in the infected block of houses at Caine Road. This locality, however, is not the only one where the almost simultaneous occurrence of several cases have given grounds for the suspicion that infected rats are rampant. According to a report which has reached us, a particularly unsavoury spot at Wan-chai, namely Stone Nullah Lane, has within the last few days been the origin of a number of other cases. If this report is correct, the health authorities should take immediate measures to deal with this locality.

and Chibbi. But is fighting necessary? The Mongolians are represented as being quite agreeable, so long as their autonomy is respected, to acknowledging China's suzerainty practically on the basis of the 1915 treaty. Though it has been suggested that the Hutuktu is playing a double game, it is a reasonable supposition that the Mongols are speaking sincerely when they say that they are disposed for peace in order to resume and develop trade.

DAY BY DAY.

GRANTED PASSION, A MAN CAN LOVE A WOMAN WHOM HE KNOWS TO BE A MURDERESS; LE PASSION L'ACE, AND HE CAN FALL OUT OF LOVE BECAUSE THE WOMAN SNORES OR IS UNTIDY.—Harold Brighouse.

An order made by the Governor in Council removes the prohibition against importation into the Colony of foreign dye-stuffs except under licence.

Mr. Mok Kon-sang has, by virtue of Statute 22 of the Statutes of the University of Hongkong, been appointed by the Court of the University to be a Life Member of the Court.

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1896.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending June 4th, 1896.)

THE DOLLAR.

May 29th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 2-3/4d.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

June 2nd.—On Saturday afternoon seven members competed for the Long Range Cup and Spoons over the 800 and 900 yard distances, ten shots at each. Private Wilson, R.B., won the Cup for the first time with a total of 78; the Spoons falling to Captain Ferguson, R.B., for highest net aggregate, and Private R. Wilson, R.B., for highest aggregate points with handicap points added.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

TIT BITS.

June 2nd.—There is no reasonable prospect of any amendment in the Colony either in the direction of a municipal council or of an enlargement of the popular representation in the Legislative Council. In the first place the question has never been brought up before the present Government. Our petitions were addressed to Liberal Ministers and were disposed of by them before they went out of office. In the second place the Colonial Office is too fully occupied with the Cape and British Guiana to attend to the troubles of an insignificant Crown Colony, even if we had petitioned afresh. There will be nothing done in that direction until we bestir ourselves, and bring again the constitutional question before the people and parliament of England in a new form.

CRUELTY AT THE GAOL.

June 4th.—In the Telegraph appears the report of an inquest held upon the body of a Chinese prisoner whose death was said to be due to blood poisoning through abscess in the buttocks, which were according to the testimony of Dr. Bell, caused by flogging.

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.

A Wonderful Contralto.

We were able to announce yesterday that Hongkong will shortly be visited by Madame Schumann-Heink, and it is, therefore, interesting to note as recently as April 6, this great contralto had a wonderful reception given her at Chicago.

Before the recital, Madame Schumann-Heink, in a very appropriate little speech, informed her audience that she was sixty years old and that the present tour was by no means her farewell, stating that she would stay before the public for seven years more. As Lili Lehmann sang until she was seventy-two years old, she could not see why an American singer could not sing until she was sixty-seven years, adding, "Some friends of mine would like to see me in oblivion, but they will have to wait awhile, if the Lord is willing." Needless to say that the remark brought thunderous applause. Madame Schumann-Heink, who has been singing for the last forty-three years, debuting in opera in October, 1878, in Dresden as Azucena, sang her taxing programme as no other contralto living could have rendered it. Madame Schumann-Heink is still the unique contralto of the day. Her voice has lost none of its former power and in the concluding number, Ardit's "Bolero", she thrilled like a coloratura soprano. Her mezzo voice is admirable and she knows how to colour her tones so as to make each one an object of admiration. To hear her interpretation of Salter's "Cry of Rachel" was in itself worth the admission. Many encores were given all through the course of the programme and yet the audience was not satisfied, recalling the divine innumerable times at the end of the programme, but Madame Schumann-Heink wisely refrained from granting an extra, but as the audience would not leave the hall she finally sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

We are able to add that her celebrated manager, Mr. Hansell, is expected to arrive in Hongkong by the s.s. Montezuma, on June 11.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In the seventeenth century it was against the law, both in England and America, to kiss on Sunday. One man arrived home on a Sunday after a three years' voyage, and on the doorstep he kissed his wife. He was put in the stocks for twenty-four hours, says a writer in a Home Journal. Particularly flagrant cases of Sabbath kissing were punishable by public floggings.

"I do not know which I am proudest of: having crossed swords with him or fought by his side. As an opponent and friend he has taught us great lessons." Thus Lord French in his tribute to General Smuts, South Africa's strong man. General Smuts opposed Kruger's policy which led to the Boer War, but when the die was cast he threw himself into the struggle in earnest. On one occasion his troops noticed a train approaching. It was suggested that it should be stopped, but he said, "Let it pass." The train passed, and you can imagine my feelings," said General Smuts, when telling the story, "when I heard that the only freight it carried was Lord French!"

Some people seem to have a gift for disappearing. The most remarkable case ever heard of was that of William Howe, a successful tradesman, of Jermyn-street, London, who left home one morning in 1706, telling his wife he had business in the City, and did not return. All efforts to trace him failed, and after some years his death was presumed. Then, in 1723, the supposed widow received an anonymous communication requesting an interview next day in Birdcage-walk. She kept the appointment and discovered her husband. He had been living in the neighbourhood all the time, he explained, and keeping an eye on his wife. He gave no reason for this strange conduct, but went home with her, and the reunited couple lived happily together for many years.

Mr. H. M. Jessen, a farmer of Onawa, in the State of Iowa, has become a white-haired man following a dream in which he saw his wife and children crushed beneath an overturned motorcar. Mr. Jessen had planned a motor trip with his family to Sioux City, but, being detained by work, permitted the car, driven by one of his children, to leave without him. Mr. Jessen travelling later by train. He arrived at his destination, however, before his family, and while sitting waiting in the foyer of the West Hotel dreamed of the fatal

accident. When he awoke he frantically waved his arms, but could not speak. His family, when they arrived, found him still dumb. They told him that their motor-car had "atalled" on a railway crossing and that a train was only brought to a stop a few inches from it, so that the accident of which he had dreamed very nearly took place. The farmer appears to be permanently dumb, and his hair has since turned white.

Blood-curdling stories of a cannibal race existing in Central Brazil are contained in a letter which one of three ex-officers who left Southport to explore that country has sent home. The expedition—comprising Captain R. Hall, Lieutenant Reginald, and Sub-Lieutenant L. Marsden Smith, of the Royal Naval Reserve—have reached Manaus, at the junction of the Rio Negro and the Amazon. "In conversation with an engineer here, who fitted out the well-known Brazilian explorer, Dr. Hamilton Price (U.S.A.)," writes Lieutenant Marsden Smith, "I received the startling news that he struck a race of white cannibals seven feet in height. Further, I have spent some considerable time with a French doctor who has been home to France, and is now on his way back, hundreds of miles north of the Rio Negro. He is a white man, married to a cannibal woman. In conversation with him I gleaned that their method was to lash the man to be eaten to a post alive in front of a fire, and to cut off slices which they calmly grill."

The depths of the ocean are known to be dark, and up till recently they were supposed to be soundless. This supposition, however, has been proved now to be founded on fact. During the war hydrophones of marvellous power and delicacy were invented. These instruments—designed primarily for the detection of submarines—are so exceedingly sensitive that they register quite plainly the "noise" made by fishes swimming. A submarine travelling beneath the surface can be detected twenty miles away. In his recently-published book, "The Victory at Sea," Admiral Sims tells us all about the newest type of hydrophone, which first revealed an underwater world full of noises of many kinds. This was, in a sense, awkward for the listeners intent on locating the U-boats for, until they got used to distinguishing between them, the "chug! chug!" of a whale swimming, or the "swish!" of a school of porpoises was often mistaken for the sound sent up by a submarine.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I see from the Shanghai papers that a woman was sued up there for not taking a room that she'd pledged herself to go into. Her defence I thought very woman-like and very human. Though she'd fixed up with the landlady all right, by and bye some of her friends began to tell her the tale, 'twas the result that so soon as she grasped the fact that in that house there was nothing doing in the afternoon tea line and that the drawing room was by way of being a kind of camouflage and that jam was only dished out once a week—well, there was nothing doing. As a consequence the lady of the house began to think herself ill-used and sought redress in the Courts. Incidentally I thought Shanghai was as badly off for odd house room as we were in Hongkong. I would have thought that in the circumstances it would have been cheaper to let the room to the next on the list and maskee hiring lawyers. But apparently no. She was maybe mad at the idea of a lot of wild talk floating around about her establishment, for, mind ye, some womenfolks would as soon have ye talk loosely of their morals as of innuendo that there was an absence of comfort in their home. Let that be as it may though. All I've got to say is that she was on a bad wicket when it came to letting house room to womenfolks and expecting them to be out and in the place like a parcel of bachelors.

Every lady that I've ever known would as soon think of losing an eye tooth as be expected to go without afternoon tea and naturally the mere knowledge that there was nothing in the way of jam would set them aching for it all the more. And who ever heard of a woman who lived in a boarding house or an hotel that didn't want to wash things in their room and who didn't want to have a drawing room to sit around in all the more because she couldn't have one? When ye figure it out it's always the things we canna' get that we want most. Aye, ladies have to have a deep sense of human nature if they expect to pay a visit to the Bank the first week of every month. The prospective tenant lost her case but you bet she'd rather do that than lose her afternoon tea, jam or no jam. How is that we all have a desire for the things we cannot get or to do the things we're prohibited from doing? You tell a kid not to do something and as sure as apples are 'n' nuts it's the very thing it'll set about doing the minute your back's turned. Miners, for instance, are prohibited from smoking and taking matches down below and from taking explosives into their homes. Yet, knowing the extreme danger, they're always being caught with spunks in their possession and gelignite in their kitchens. Folks are warned against jumping on the Ferry after the gangway's up, but do they take any notice? Not them. If there was no gangway and they'd to scramble over the rails every time they wanted to go across the harbour there would be an unholy row though. Tell a man by printed notice not to spit and he wants to spit all the more. As often as no' after a chap has read the warning in a railway carriage about not putting his feet on the cushions, the first place he puts them is on the cushions. Tell a crowd to stand back and it pushes forward all the more. Preach at a man and tell him where he's likely to spend eternity and he puts in overtime sinning the more. How is it? It's your guess.

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HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN
PEDDER STREET.

DISTRESSING CASE AT SHANGHAI.

Father Loses His Life Amusing Child.

An extraordinary and very distressing accident occurred on the evening of the 21st inst., resulting in the death of Mr. Alfred Theresius Robinson, aged 38, a Norwegian, employed at the Old Dock. While Mr. Robinson was at home, at 22 Bubbling Well Road, about 8.30 p.m., his little boy, aged two years, began to cry and, hoping to laugh his troubles away, the father went to play with him, indulging in various antics.

Unfortunately, Mr. Robinson, picking up a long, sharp Japanese dagger, flourished it about as he danced round the room. In his contortions he allowed the point of the dagger to fall on to his left thigh, with the result that it severed the main artery, about six inches below the groin. The police received a telephone call for assistance and Detective Sergeant Kiloh immediately went to the house, only to find that Mr. Robinson had already bled to death, a Japanese doctor having been called in too late to save him. There is no suggestion that it was anything but a pure accident, and apparently Mr. Robinson only lived for a very few minutes after the artery had been cut. An inquiry at the Norwegian Consulate was fixed for the 23rd inst.

CANTON NEWS.

The military authorities are very badly off for vessels. Fifteen towing launches have already been commandeered at Kowloon. Following this seizure, a petition was sent to the Civil Governor from the owners.

In reply to a request made by the Canton General Chamber of Commerce the Commander-in-chief has agreed not to commandeer seven cargo junks plying between Canton and Hongkong.

The Chief of the Mint has made an application to the Governor for the refund of \$3,546.40 being the cost of material used in the making of the President's seal.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Position up to February.

The financial position of the Colony up to the beginning of February was, according to the official statement published in the Government Gazette, that the balance of assets amounted to \$4,945,099. The revenue during the month was \$1,142,411, and the expenditure \$1,057,099, so that the balance at the end of February had increased to \$5,030,411.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, states that as regards Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods, a considerable business in grey shirtings and moderate sales of white shirtings have been effected during the interval at satisfactory rates. Some transactions in fancy goods are reported at unremunerative prices as compared with replacing values.

Cotton Yarn.—Moderate sales were effected and values ruled just a shade easier. The state of political uncertainty that exists between the two Kwang provinces is still an obstruction to free business. Quotations are:—No. 10s \$135/172. No. 12s \$145/178. No. 16s \$185/210. No. 20s \$190/225. Arrivals 9,000 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments 4,000 bales. Unsold Stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Woolens.—Small sales of Camlets have been made otherwise there is practically no change in the market.

Raw Cottons.—Market has ruled fairly steady and values may be quoted as follows:—Indian grades at \$21 1/4/24 1/4 per picul. Chinese grades at \$24/33 per picul.

Metals.—Quiet market with little business. Flour market report.—Stock:—About 200,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$4.75, American Cut off \$3.15, American Straight \$3.15.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

A Correction.

Dear Sir,—I regret that there was an error in my statement at the last Sanitary Board meeting with reference to Infantile Mortality in Hongkong. In the last paragraph of my statement I should have said that out of 1456 births attended by registered midwives during the first four months of 1921 there were 85.7 females born to every 100 males, whereas by error I made it appear that 85.7 per cent. of these births were of females. You may care to publish this correction.

Yours, etc.
W. W. PEARSE.
Medical Officer of Health.
Hongkong, May 23.

ICE FACTORY FOR CANTON.

New Company Formed.

A company to manufacture ice for consumers at Canton, styled the Hongkong and Canton Ice-Manufacturing Company, has been formed in Hongkong with a Capital of \$400,000.

The Hongkong Dairy Farm and Cold Storage Company are the organizers of the new enterprise which is intended to present a direct and therefore cheaper source of supply for the Canton consumers who hitherto have had to depend on importations from Hongkong. A factory has been completed at Canton, and it is expected that the necessary plant will be installed in the near future. The output that will be available for Canton consumers, will relieve the pressure on the Hongkong plant, which is meeting with heavy demand from the Dairy Farm customers.

The shares of the new Company are of the value of \$10 each, half of these have been allotted to Chinese subscribers, and the remaining 20,000 have been offered to the Dairy Farm shareholders.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

A Friendly Match.

Our special correspondent at Shanghai wires the information that a friendly match is being played this afternoon between teams representing Hongkong and Shanghai.

RIDING IS GOOD FOR THE LIVER.

But if you are troubled with liver and do not own a horse, Pinkettes will set you right just as quickly and well. Pinkettes dispel constipation, cure sick headaches, biliousness, coated tongue, foul breath. They are laxative perfection and act as gently as nature.

Of chemists everywhere at 60 cents the vial, or post free on receipt of price from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Fillets
Haddocks
Kippers

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

MISCHA ELMAN.

To-night's Farewell Concert.

This evening Hongkong residents will have their last opportunity of hearing that wonderful violinist, Mischa Elman. On Sunday this famous artist leaves for Singapore, from where he will make a tour of Java, later returning via the Pacific to the United States. He will not appear in Hongkong on that occasion and so to-night's concert will be the last that he will give in this Colony.

Regarding last night's performance there is little to be said that differs from what we published after Tuesday's concert. Not only was the Theatre again packed, but the demonstrations of enthusiasm were unmistakable evidence of the joy experienced. The programme opened with a lengthy Concerto by Mendelssohn, the second movement of which (the Andante) was one of the most enjoyed of the whole evening. It is hard to differentiate between the excellence of any of the renderings; it is only possible to speak of a personal choice. The brilliance of the artist's technique, the wonderful tones (so marvellously graded from pianissimo to fortissimo), and the personal genius of interpretation, stamp Mischa Elman as one of the greatest violinists not only of his day but of all time. In response to persistent demands he rendered two encores, both of which were gems of dainty expression.

The full programme was as follows:—

PART I.
1. Concerto Mendelssohn.
Allegro Appassionato, Andante, Allegro Molto Vivace.

2. Prize Song Wagner-Wilhelmy.
Hungarian Dance No. 17
..... Brahms-Joachim.
Nocturne Chopin-Wilhelmy.
Guitarre Moszkowski.

PART II.

3. Rondo Capriccioso St. Saens.
4. Meditation from "Thais" Massenet.
5. Souvenir de Moscow Wieniawski.
Mention should again be made of Mr. Arthur Loesser, who accompanied. His soulful playing was in itself a great treat and contributed to make the evening one of the finest musical feasts Hongkong has ever enjoyed.

JAPANESE DOCTORS ON STRIKE.

Twelve doctors attached to the Oita Prefectural Hospital have gone on strike. As the strikers represent practically all the medical staff, except the President and the Directors of the various Departments, a good deal of inconvenience is being experienced in the treatment of patients. Police doctors of the local Kencho are now helping in the medical work of the hospital. The grievances of the striking physicians are that their hospital is too bureaucratic in its administration, refusing to recognise their personality. Moreover, they are not properly paid. They declare that unless their demands, which they have laid before the authorities concerned for acceptance, are accepted, they will not return to practice. On the other hand, Mr. Kuwabara, the Chief of the prefectural police, is quoted as expressing high indignation at what he regards as misdeemeanour on the part of the strikers. Unless they quickly show themselves repentant and return to work, the police authority threatens, a drastic step will be taken against them.

Gymkhana Training Times.

This Morning's Gallops.

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	Last
		Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Miles	Miles	Miles	quarter
Hongkong Chief	1	35.1	1.13.2	1.43.2	2.22	—	—	—	33.3
Merrysand	1	45	1.22	1.56	2.30	—	—	—	34
Coal King	3/4	37.3	1.15.3	1.49.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Birdshop	1	41	1.20	1.55.3	2.30.3	—	—	—	35
Stanley Chief and Repulse	1	39	1.15	1.49	2.24	—	—	—	35
Bay Chief	1	39	—	1.55	2.31	3.05	—	—	34
Ardelan	1 1/4	39	1.14.2	1.49	—	—	—	—	34.3
Shooting Star	3/4	37.2	1.13.3	1.47.3	2.22.4	3.00.2	—	—	37.3
Misericordus-Doleful	1 1/4	37	1.09.3	1.43.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Forest Child	3/4	36.3	1.12.2	1.48.4	—	—	—	—	36.2
Carpenter	3/4	35	1.09.3	1.46	2.22	2.59	—	—	37
Harlequin & Beggar King	1 1/4	38	1.15	1.50	2.24.2	2.58.2	—	—	34
Tuckshop & Pawnshop	1 1/4	38.2	1.11.4	1.45.2	—	—	—	—	33.3
Cranby and Mystic Dahlia	3/4	45	1.27.1	2.00.2	—	—	—	—	33.1
Leighton	3/4	42.2	1.21	1.56.4	2.32.2	—	—	—	35.3
Glad Eye	1	43	1.22	1.58.3	2.34.4	3.07	—	—	32.1
Louza	1 1/4	38.3	1.15.1	1.50.1	2.24.1	—	—	—	34
Workshop & Dandy Child	1 1/4	32	1.05.2	—	—	—	—	—	33.2
Peradventure and King	1 1/4	40	1.18	1.53	2.28.3	3.04.2	—	—	35.4
Harry	1 1/4	35.3	1.09.2	1.44.4	—	—	—	—	35.2
St. Anthony	3/4	39	1.17	1.52.2	2.28.4	3.00.4	—	—	32
Red Bird & Neston	1 1/4	44	1.23	1.59	2.35	3.09.2	—	—	33.2
Spot Child	3/4	38	1.15	1.50	2.25	3.00	—	—	35
Farran	1 1/4	35.3	1.12	1.48	2.22	2.54.2	—	—	32.2
Flywheel & Hatton	1 1/4	46	1.27.1	2.50.1	2.39	—	—	—	33.4
Jawleyford	3/4	49	1.33	2.07.3	—	—	—	—	34.3
Moorland King	1	43	1.24	2.03	2.40	3.14.3	—	—	34.3
Mountain Stream	3/4	43	1.20	1.56.2	2.31	3.04.2	—	—	33.2
Saverzake	1 1/4	43	1.20	1.58.3	2.34	3.06.2	—	—	32.2
Bolshevik	1 1/4	38	1.13.1	1.47	—	—	—	—	33.4
Amser	1 1/4	38	1.12	1.47.2	2.22	2.55	—	—	33
Quo Vadis	3/4	43	1.21.2	1.55.2	—	—	—	—	34
Scamperdale	1 1/4	42	1.21.3	2.01	2.38	3.10.4	—	—	32.4
Speckled Mouse	3/4	44	1.22	1.59	2.33.2	3.07.3	—	—	34.1
Spyrie	1 1/4	44	1.24	2.01.2	2.36.3	3.11.2	—	—	34.4
Frampton	1 1/4	40	1.16.3	1.54	2.31	3.04	—	—	33
Tweedledum	1	36.4	1.13.2	1.48	—	—	—	—	34.3
Frome	3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiddleywinks & Lighting	1 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charing Cross	3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SILK SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

MADE BY
ARTHUR AND BOND
YOKOHAMA
NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED

THE PATTERNS ARE EXTREMELY SMART,
AND ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF SILK
USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE. ALSO THE
CUT AND FINISH IS PERFECT IN EVERY WAY

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WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS

WITH AND WITHOUT

GOLD and SILVER MOUNTS.

MANY EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES AND DESIGNS

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ASH, CHERRY, NILGIRI CANE,
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SNAKEWOOD, SATINWOOD, BOX-
WOOD, THRUSHWOOD, ETC. ETC.

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THE "SECRETS OF VIOLIN PLAYING"

EVERY VIOLINIST SHOULD HAVE THESE BOOKS

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CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
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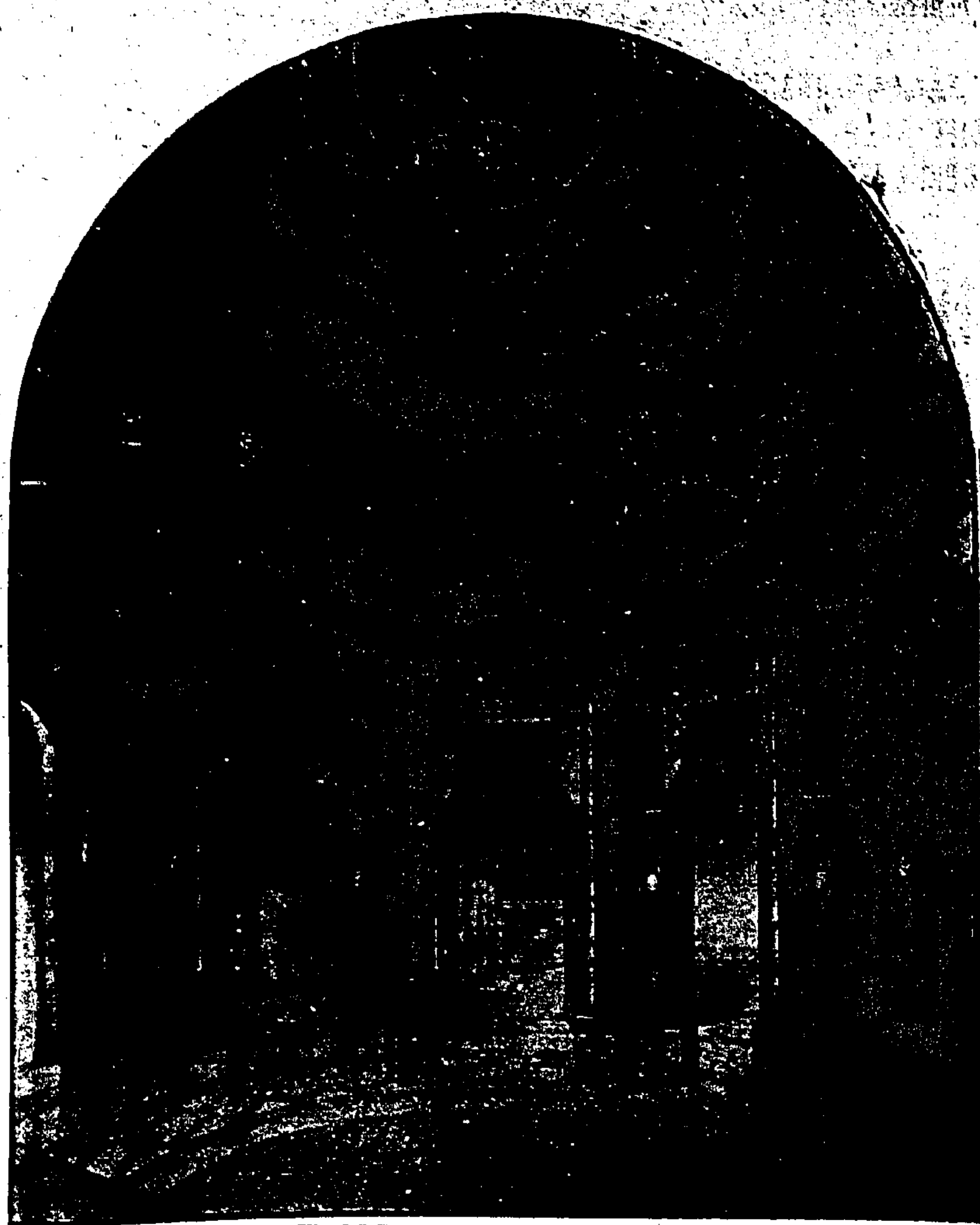
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AT SHANGHAI.

Foundation Stone laid 5th May, 1921

Photos by courtesy of North China Daily News.



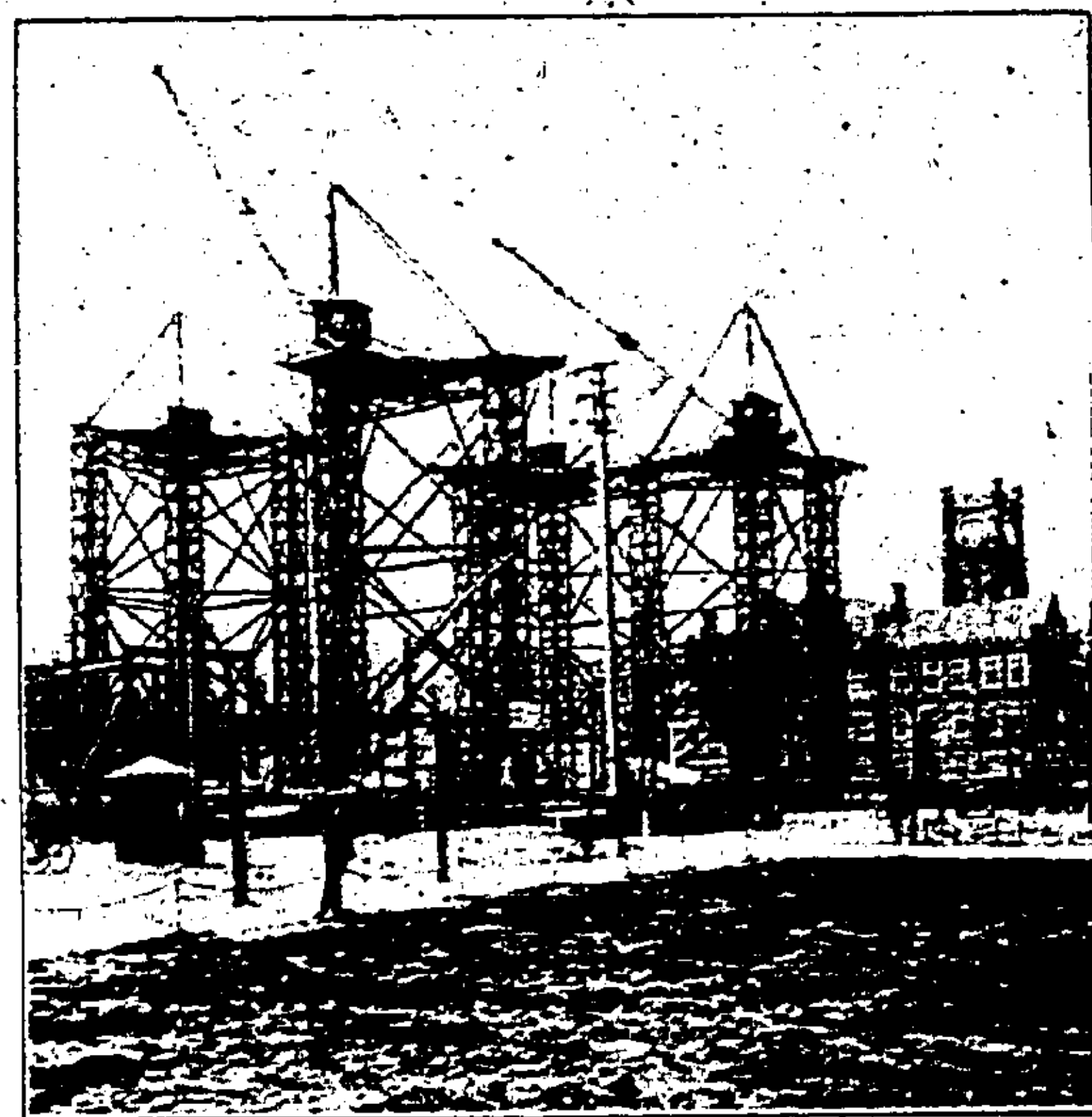
PERSPECTIVE OF THE NEW BUILDING.



A VIEW OF THE DECORATIVE EFFECT OF THE INTERIOR.



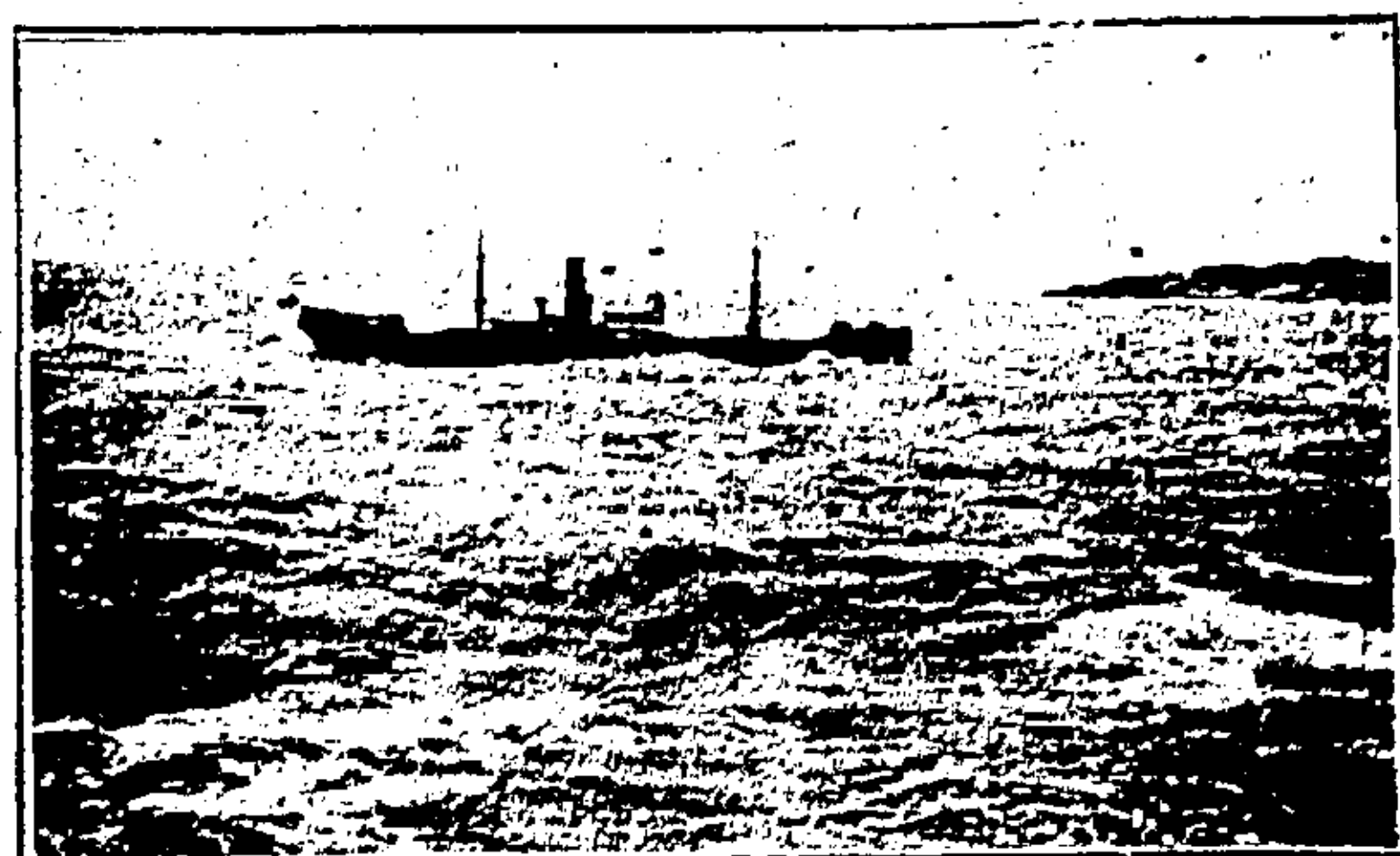
THE OLD HONG.



THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION.

Four cranes, mounted on lofty towers, lift the material from motor lorries and place it in position, every part of the area being served in this manner.

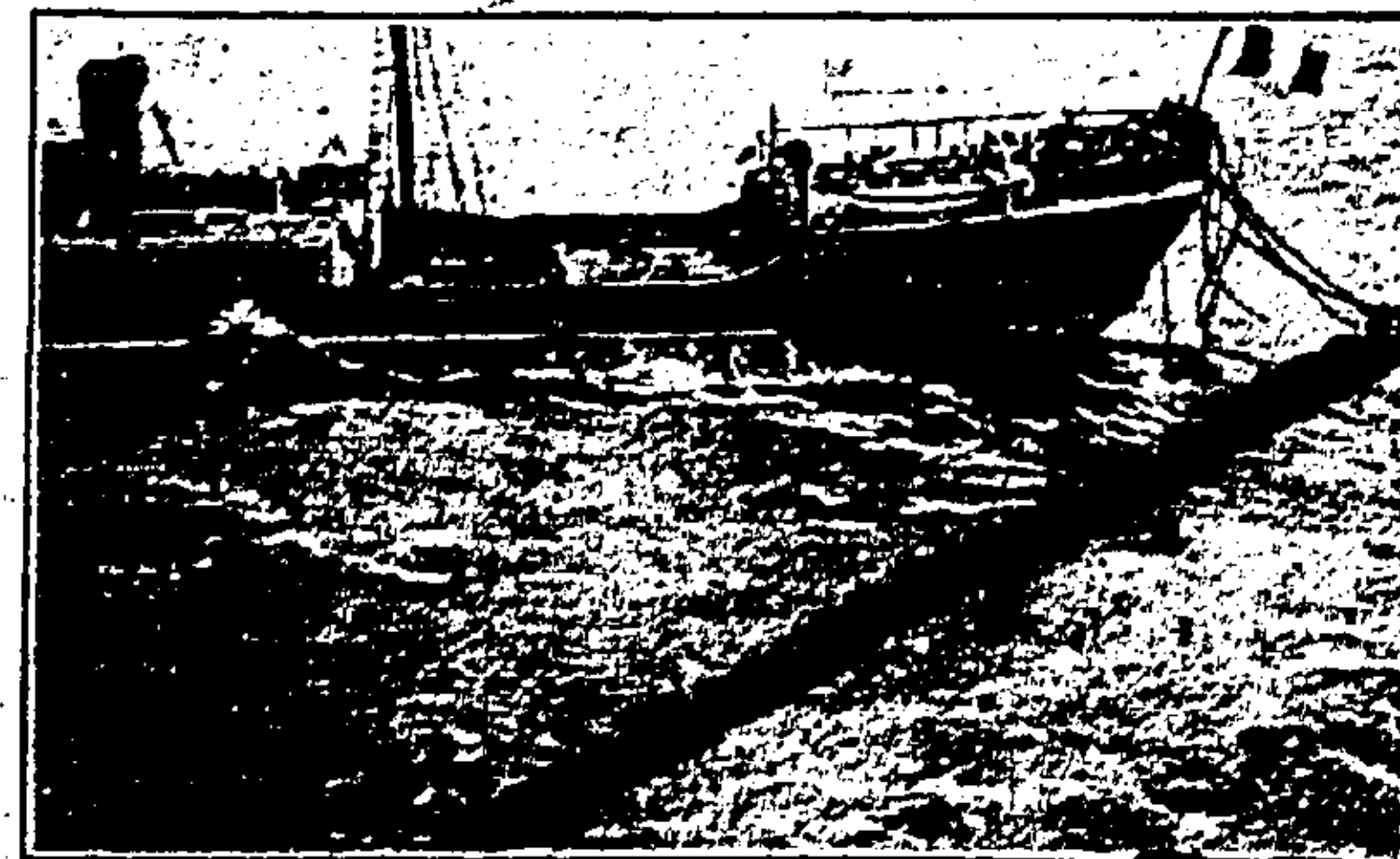
THE S.S. HSIN TIEN: RESCUE WORK BY S.S. MONTEAGLE.



The s.s. Hsin Tien. She sank a few moments after the survivors were taken off.



Lifeboat alongside the s.s. Monteagle containing last of the survivors.



Survivors on the poop of s.s. Hsin Tien. The s.s. Monteagle's boat had to go under the stern to effect the rescue.

(Amateur photographers are invited to send us local or other interesting pictures for reproduction on this page.)

10 PERFORMANCES ONLY
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**THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN
LIGHT OPERA and
OPERETTE CO.**

AT THE
**THEATRE
ROYAL**

Commencing Wednesday
June 1st, 1921.

OPENING NIGHT

Wednesday June 1st 1921

The popular operette by the
celebrated composer Lehar

**"THE MERRY
WIDOW"**

A Montenegrin Dance,
together with
Kolo-Dance, Electric Swings
over the audience

Thursday June 2nd, 1921

The famous operette from
Indian life by Russian Composer
Valentinoff.

**"THE VESTAL OF
THE FIRE GOD"**

"Oriental Ballet" - The Torch
Dance - Beautiful Costumes.

Friday June 3rd, 1921

The famous operette by Lehar

**"THE COUNT OF
LUXEMBURG"**

Saturday June 4th, 1921

The Popular Opera-comique
by Lehar

"GIPSY LOVE"

"Gipsy Ballet"
"Chardash-Dance"

Monday June 6th, 1921

The most musical and pretty
operette ever composed by
Calman

"SILVIA"

(CHARDASH-PRINCES)

Tuesday June 7th, 1921

The very popular operette from
American life by Leo Fall

**"THE DOLLAR
PRINCESS"**

Wednesday June 8th, 1921

The famous operette by Sidney
Jones

"THE GEISHA"

Thursday June 9th, 1921.

The famous Opera-Comique by
Dellinger

"DON CEASAR"

Which received first prize in the
competition for operettes
at Paris in 1875.

Friday June 10th, 1921

A most lovely and piquant
operette by Valentinoff

**"THE MYSTERIES
OF A HAREM"**

Saturday June 11th, 1921

FAREWELL OF THE COMPANY

The very popular operette from
Canadian life by Lacobi

**"THE MARRIAGE
MARKET"**

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.00

Advance booking plans at
Messrs. S. Moutrie Co.

Libretto in English of each
operette can be had with tickets
or on the night of performance.

MANAGEMENT:

DAROFF & SHTERN.

NIPPON'S BASEBALL "STARS."

Waseda University Team Tours America.

Japan has sent a large contingent to Shanghai for the Far Eastern Olympic Games, another indication of Nippon's sporting progress is seen in the tour of a baseball team through the home of that game. With the visit to the United States—surely a happy sign of the Waseda University team Japan opens up the first real international inter-collegiate championship series undertaken by her.

Japanese teams have toured the United States before, and American all-star teams have visited Japan; but the visit of the Waseda team will start the ball rolling for the first real international series of games.

Starting from San Francisco, the Waseda team expect to play all the big schools on the Pacific coast and in the Middle West and East before they return on July 14.

RETURN GAMES.

Every team they play will be invited, or challenged, for a future return game in Tokyo.

Waseda plans to have all the big American university teams come to Japan—one team in the spring and another in the autumn—until all have made the trip, one after another.

Until last year Japan was unable to finance expensive trips of American teams, but then the visit of the Chicago team to Tokyo proved that there were enough baseball supporters in Japan to incur financial backing.

Japan will guarantee all travelling costs and expenses to Tokyo for 15 players, and the University

of Washington has been invited to make the trip this autumn. Next year eastern colleges will be challenged. The first invitation will be to Harvard.

Prof. Iso Abe, who is in charge of the Waseda team, first originated the idea for the international inter-collegiate baseball series. He is a theologian, a professor of social economy and director of athletics at Waseda University.

It is his opinion that such an athletic relation between Japan and America will do more to draw them into a closer relationship than anything else that has ever been attempted.

The Wasedas are a strong team. It is by far the best team ever sent out of Japan. They were coached by American big league stars last winter.

The team boasts of a "Babe Ruth" (the American "star") in Osbita, the right fielder. He made six home runs in a dozen games at Nara, where the Wasedas trained during the winter.

Matsumoto is the "Walter Johnson" of the pitching staff. He has speed like the wind, it is said in Japan.

Arita and Taniguchi, the other pitchers on the team, are also stars.

The team consists of: Kuzi and Nagano, catchers; Takamatsu (captain), first base; Tominaga, second; Ishii, third; Kubota, shortstop; Oshita, right field; Tanaka, center field, and Kate, left field.

On the way the team, has been playing exhibition games in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands.



**SINO-JAPANESE
RELATIONS.**

Mr. Obata's Views.

Mr. T. Obata, Japanese Minister to Peking, now on a visit to his native country, has granted an interview to the press. The following epitome gives his views upon a number of points affecting China and Japan:

The Shantung issue: "For the purpose of an early solution of this question with China, I some time ago suggested to the Tokyo Government that Japan, regardless of the attitude of the Chinese, should show her fair and peaceful condition to the foreign Powers either formally or informally. In case the Powers regard the Japanese terms as sincere and acceptable, Japan should proceed to open direct negotiations with China."

The chief cause of the opposition on the part of the Chinese people lies in their fear that Japan will put up severe, inhuman and unacceptable terms if China deals directly with her.

The Boxer indemnity. There is a movement among the Japanese students of the Imperial University in Tokyo in favour of the retention of the Japanese portion of the Boxer indemnity for the benefit of educating the Chinese young generation in both Japan and China; but up to the present there is still no final decision yet.

Regarding the new Consortium, Mr. Stevens, Representative of the American Group, has expressed his belief that funds should only be invested in China for constructional purposes, such as the building of railways, roads and the development of coal and other mines. But according to his personal opinion, no constructional work is possible in China until a strong and real repre-

sentative Central Government has been established in Peking.

For instance, owing to the unreasonable attitude of the Chinese military leaders in the provinces, the major receipts of the prosperous Peking-Hankow Railway has been misappropriated by them or their subordinates for their own military uses even without the sanction of the Peking Government. On account of this, only a small portion of the monthly revenues of this important line has been received by Peking. Hence there is no guarantee that similar cases will not happen to other railways if new lines are to be constructed with Consortium funds.

**CONSORTIUM MUST WAIT
FOR UNITY.**

Further, the new Consortium has formally announced to the world that the foreign financiers will not invest money in China until the reunification of the north and the south has been effected. But personally I am of the opinion that without friendly outside financial assistance, there will be no stable Central Government which shall be in a position to effect the real reunification of China, and there is practically nothing can be done in the consolidation of the country unless the Peking Government is guaranteed its administrative expenditure within a reasonable period by the Powers.

In conclusion, Mr. Obata mentioned that the only difficulty lies in the finding of suitable guarantees for new loans on the ground China has practically mortgaged all her national assets for loans.

SINO-BRAZILIAN TRADE.

The Chinese Minister at Brazil has informed his Government that Brazil wishes a development of the commercial relations between the two countries.

AUSTRIA'S "QUARTER-MASTER."

The Food Minister's Task.

With the passing of the war, the "allied and associated" countries are leading a helping hand to Austria, where, needless to say, distress has been widespread. In Britain a committee has been making earnest appeals with appreciable results.

"If the great powers only will help Austria through the present, she will manage once more to stand on her own feet, buy food and coal, and export goods that all the world wants."

This was the message of the Hoover of Austria, Dr. Alfred Gruenberger, who came with the Austrian Chancellor to lay Austria's case before the supreme council of the allies. Not only does Dr. Gruenberger know Mr. Hoover well, but their careers in respects are similar.

Dr. Gruenberger is faced with an empty national cupboard and must manage to fill it.

"In order to get through, we have to ration everyone very strictly," said Dr. Gruenberger to an interviewer.

"Our bread ration to each citizen each week is one loaf of bread weighing 31 1-2 ounces."

"In addition, for cooking purposes, we allow a ration of about 17 1-2 ounces of flour per week per head."

"We also allow a ration of about 24 ounces of sugar per head per month."



Dr. Alfred Gruenberger, the
Austrian "Hoover."

"If people can get fish or eggs or poultry or fresh fruits or vegetables we do not attempt to regulate that."

"When I say rations, I mean that is what people are allowed to buy."

"Let me explain how Austria has come to this pass."

After stating that the Treaty had carved up the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that former food land had been given to Yugoslavia and Roumania, and that Austria Hungary had lost its coal, the Food Minister proceeded:

"Now the present Austria needs for its life coal and food."

"But our money is away down in the world's marts. A dollar used to buy 5 kronen. Now it buys 700."

"You can see what I have to contend with when I go out to shop for a nation and want to buy food."

"Therefore one of the first requisites, if the Allies don't want Austria to die, is to help us to stabilize our currency."

"Give us coal and we can start our industries. Give us food and we can feed our workmen."

"To live, Austria must be able to start her factories going. The present Austria has few grain fields or coal mines. Our life must be based upon industry."

In this connection it may be observed that, although the matter of export credits has not advanced as rapidly as could have been wished, the authorities at home and in some other countries are giving serious attention to a complicated problem.

MR. SMILLIE'S RETIREMENT.

Future of Miners' President.



At a conference of the Miners in London it was officially announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Robert Smillie resigning his office as president of the Federation, as, owing to the state of his health, he was not able to perform the duties as he wished to do. The following resolution was carried unanimously—

"That we accept Mr. Smillie's resignation with regret, and thank him for his long and valuable services to the Federation, and trust that he will long be spared to serve as best he can, and as his health will permit, the great Labour movement in general and the miners' cause in particular."

Mr. Smillie, it is stated, is likely now to live in comparative retirement at his home at Larkhall, in Scotland. He may resume an official connection with the Scottish miners, but it is unlikely that he will take any further active part in the councils of the National Federation.

Mr. Smillie was formerly president of the Scottish Miners' Federation, and became president of the national body in 1912. Born in Belfast, he went to Glasgow as a lad of fifteen and worked first in a brass foundry and afterwards in the Clyde shipbuilding yards. Two years later he became a miner at Larkhall. His active connection with the miners as a trade union official began in 1886, when he was appointed secretary to one of the branches of their union in Lanarkshire, and his first trial of strength came in 1894, when the Scottish coal industry was paralysed by a strike which lasted for sixteen weeks.

It was in the following year he made the first of his seven unsuccessful attempts to enter the House of Commons on Independent Labour lines. The catalogue of these defeats, representing a record in failure to reach St. Stephen's, is interesting to recall. They were: Mid-Lanark, April, 1904; Camlachie division of Glasgow, July, 1895; North-east Lanark, September, 1901; Paisley, January, 1906; Mid-Lanark, January, 1910; Cockermouth, August, 1910; and Mid-Lanark, December, 1910.

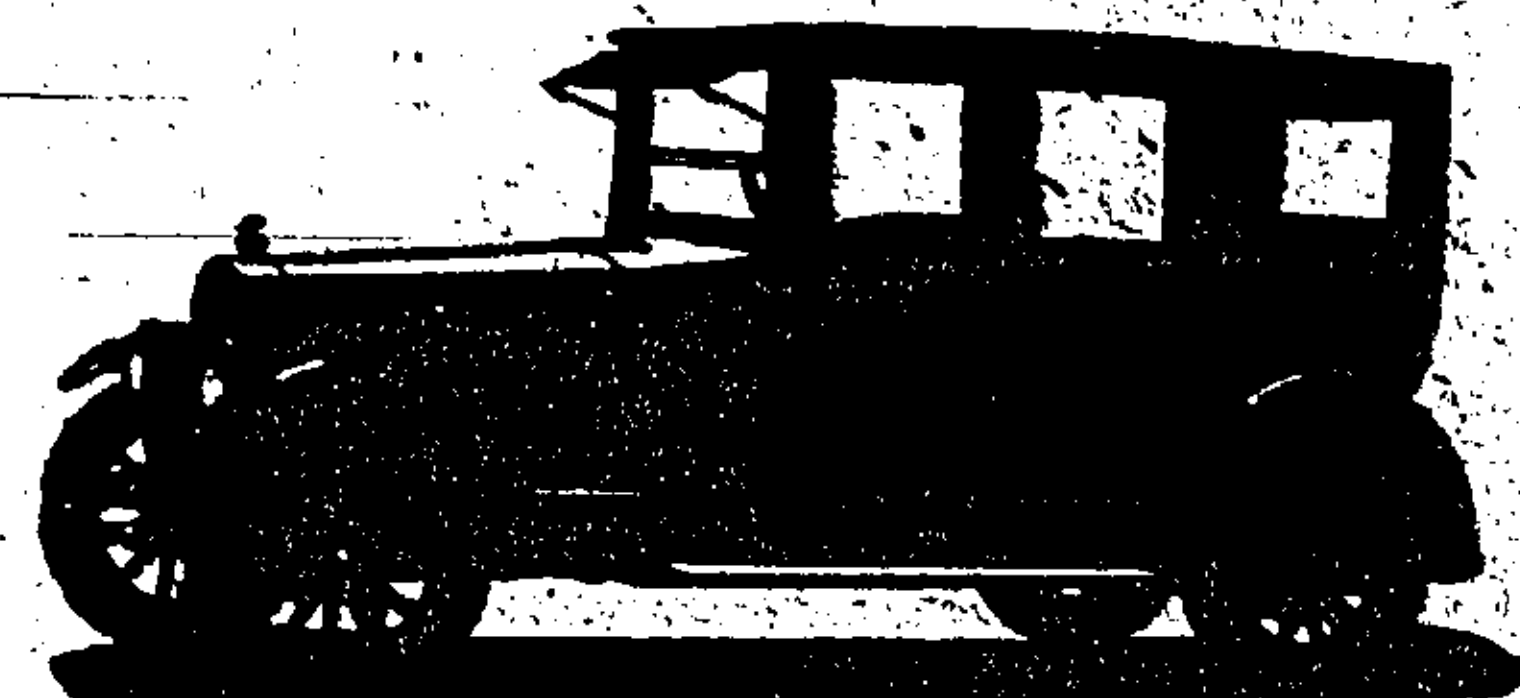
In 1915 the Independent Labour party nominated him for the Merthyr vacancy, in succession to Mr. Keir Hardie, but the final selection was a local miners' agent named John Williams. Following the Scottish coal strike in 1894 he became president of the Scottish Mine Workers and when this body joined the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, he became a member of the Executive of the Federation.

On the resignation of Mr. Sam Woods, Mr. Smillie was elected vice president of the Federation, and was mainly responsible for the conduct of the minimum wage strike of 1912. In the autumn of that year he succeeded Mr. Enoch Edwards as president, and at the annual Conference at Southport, in 1919, he was elected permanent president.

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SCALING THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK.

Mount Everest Expedition Starts on the Big Climb.



Capt. Geo. Finch, famous as an Alpine climber, is here seen ascending Mont Blanc, Europe's leading eminence, as a "trial spin."

The Mount Everest expedition, which is expected to occupy two years, started this week. Colonel Howard Bury and Captain George Finch, the famous Alpine climber, are leading the party. Not long ago the latter indulged in a "training climb" up Mont Blanc.

Asked about the plans on his arrival in India, Col. Bury said that the expedition party expected to go up from Darjeeling and begin the work of reconnaissance in May. The country leading up to Mount Everest is practically unexplored, and the reconnaissance alone would occupy some time. But they expected to achieve a good deal this season. The exploration would take two seasons. During next winter, when it would be impossible to do much in the mountains, Col. Bury would pay a short visit home returning next spring.

Col. Bury spoke appreciatively of the Government of India's interest in the project. They were helping the expedition in many ways and had lent the services of Mr. Morshead and Mr. Wheeler of the Indian Survey Department. The political obstacles which stood in the way of the expedition had been removed. The Tibetan Government had promised every help through Dr. Hell.

CONFIDENCE IN THE UNDERTAKING.

On the whole the leader of the expedition is supremely confident of its success.

That the expedition will have to face grave risks in attempting to climb up the world's highest peak goes without saying. Even the approaches to Mount Everest are unknown to European explorers, but Col. Bury recently stated that the mountain could most easily be approached from the western side.

It is impossible for the average man to picture the terrible risks and hardships than the expedition may have to face from icy slopes and rocky precipices and avalanches, such as those that buried Mummery's party on Nanga Parbat 25 years ago. Intense cold,

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ROUTE.

Writing recently in the *Geographical Journal*, Col. Bury discussed the route to be followed. He stated:—The direct road to Teesta valley, through Ganktok and Kampa Dzong via Ganktok and Teesta valley, though it may be a day or two shorter, has many disadvantages. It is very little used by pack transport and the path for several days follows the hot and feverish Teesta valley, where rainfall is always heavy and where leeches abound. In places, below and above Changtang were the path is cut out of solid rock overtaking the Teesta and Lachen rivers, there is hardly width sufficient for pack transport, and the loads would have to be taken off mules and carried across these places. Whereas by going over the Jelep Sa zone of the leeches, heavy rainfall is soon crossed and once in the Chumbi valley the climate is excellent for pack transport. This is at present the main trade route into Tibet.

Col. Bury is of opinion that yaks would probably be the chief means of transport in the mountains. They are hardy animals, and he thinks it would be possible to use them for transport up to at least 20,000 feet.

There is no fear of communication with the expedition being cut off, at any rate during the period of reconnaissance. It is expected that communications could be kept up with the outer and lower world the whole time as there is a telephone and telegraph line from Darjeeling to Gyantse. Consequently one may expect to hear something about the progress of the expedition occasionally.

THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

Return of Mr. Myron Herrick.

Mr. Myron T. Herrick, who held the office when the great war broke out, is President Harding's choice as Ambassador to France.

At a dinner given to the eminent diplomat by the American Committee for Devastated France, M. Viviani, the ex-Premier of France, described the anxiety of the Germans in Paris at the outbreak of the World War and, in particular, the German Ambassador's appeal to Mr. Herrick, then American Ambassador, for permission to raise the American flag over the German Embassy alongside the German ensign. The request met with instant refusal. But the Germans and Austrians in Paris were glad to have a man of Mr. Herrick's fibre to take over their affairs, as then became our duty, on the severance of relations between Germany and France.

Mr. Herrick already had a great burden to bear in the task of caring for the 8,000 Americans then in Paris. A man of pre-eminence, he had, the month before the outbreak of war, communicated with his Government regarding the transportation of the many Americans who, he foresaw, would be unable to escape from the scene of war. He secured transportation and, what is more, financial accommodation—for in the crisis the banks were able to pay but a fraction of the letters of credit and travellers' cheques. Long a banker, Mr. Herrick secured this accommodation by a simple banking proposition. The French Government had to make immediate war purchases in America. The U.S. Ambassador induced the Government to deposit \$5,000,000 for such purchases on account with American bankers in Paris. The Government did so, at the rate of five francs to the dollar; later the Government increased the amount to \$13,000,000. The American bankers in Paris, alarmed, put their safes in the Embassy cellar. The result of Mr. Herrick's transaction was that American letters and cheques were paid not only in France but also in Switzerland, Italy, and Spain.



Mr. Myron T. Herrick, U.S. Ambassador to France, at the outbreak of the War, now returning to Paris.

In America a Democratic Administration had already come into power, but fortunately, the Republican Ambassador, appointed by President Taft, was allowed to remain at Paris for the time being. Mr. Herrick had exactly the ability and experience needed to cope with the situation. Not only had he known how to manage the American colony and German colony, he knew how to manage the French; ex-President Poincaré's welcome back to Mr. Herrick is a notable token of French appreciation.

A month or so after the war broke out some of the diplomats in the French capital hastened to make preparations for moving to Bordeaux. Mr. Herrick, who had already established himself in the affections of the French remained in Paris, thus emulating Elgin Washburne's fine example in 1871.

THE WAYS OF THE LONDON SILVER MARKET.

In the Hands of Four Firms.

The London silver market is the greatest in the world, observes Mr. Robert P. Skinner, U.S. Consul-General in London. Its importance is so firmly established as to have given rise to the impression that the brokers by whom the daily changes are recorded operate under a patent from the Crown, all others being prohibited from participating in these transactions.

The suggestion is made that there is no actual open market either in London or in New York for trading in silver; that is to say, "there is no competitive bidding among brokers and no market place open to all interested, and, further, there are no opening and closing quotations." The main suggestion that the London silver market is in the hands of four particular concerns is undoubtedly true, but it is not a fact that this practical monopoly has been legalized by the Government in any manner, and there is no reason in law why anyone who wishes to do so should not set up as a broker in silver in London if he can find clients willing to employ his service.

FIRMS OF OLD STANDING.

For several generations four firms have formed the London silver market, namely, Mocatta and Goldsmid, Sharpe and Wilkins, Pixley and Abell, and Samuel Montagu and Co.

Mocatta and Goldsmid started business in 1695 as bullion brokers on behalf of the Bank of England, and had their office in the present Bank of England. They were practically the bullion department of the bank, and bullion in those days represented coin, bars being seldom seen. After about 125 years of this monopoly a large constituent of the firm started one of the firm's clerks in business outside the Bank of England; this undertaking developed into the firm of Sharpe & Wilkins. At a later date Pixley & Abell appeared in the same business, and more recently, somewhere about 30 or 35 years ago, Samuel Montagu & Co. began to include bullion transactions along with the details of their banking business, which they had carried on for a long time.

It is said on behalf of these four firms that their position is due to their own high standing and the confidence arising from methods and practices adopted to protect the interests of buyer and seller alike.

"FIXING" THE PRICE OF SILVER.

What is called "fixing" the price of silver is a London operation which controls the price of the material in several important financial centres throughout the world. The official quotations are cabled abroad by each of the four firms named to their foreign clients. The great bulk of the daily business transacted is based upon the price, which is determined by 1.45 p.m. every day in the week (on Saturday the hour is 11.45 a.m.), when the representatives of the respective firms meet at the office of one of their number.

Each of the four brokers is permitted to disclose the excess of his own position as a buyer or seller at a given price while preserving the anonymity of his client. It will thus be seen that while one of the firms may do an enormous business on any one day, the difference between purchases and sales may be extremely small; and carrying this idea through the four firms it will be seen that while the total volume of trade may be very enormous the amount changing hands between the four concerns may be trifling.

DETAILS OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED.

In a very interesting work entitled "Silver, its history and romance," by Benjamin White, the following paragraphs on the price-fixing method appear:

"The method of fixing the price is very simple. The first step is usually to ascertain if there is occasion to alter the price of the day before. If supplies prove insufficient to satisfy buying orders higher prices are suggested until the offerings balance the demand. Should offerings at the preceding day's price exceed the amount of buying orders, the price is lowered until equipoise is obtained. Usually a number of orders at different limits have been left in hand by clients, to buy or sell; with the assistance of these orders the price can be adjusted to a nicety. By this method of fixing the quotation the scale is evenly held

between the buyer and the seller for whom the brokers act.

"As a rule, two prices are agreed upon at 'fixing,' one for a cash delivery, which implies delivery within seven days—at the option of the seller—and the other for delivery in two months' time; that is to say, exactly after two calendar months' interval. A period of two months is selected because it is found the most convenient interval at which smelters can undertake to deliver the silver which they have purchased in the form of ore."

THE INFLUENCE OF CHINA AND INDIA.

From a "very high authority in the London financial world" some further interesting details about the technique of the business have been obtained:

"The statement that the brokers meet daily to fix between themselves the price for which they will buy and sell for that day, is not quite accurate. The fact is that the brokers do not buy and sell; the brokers 'broke' on commission; their clients buy and sell. Their clients are: chiefly exchange banks interested in many parts of the world, but so far as silver is concerned chiefly in India and China.

"China and India have each of them a rate of exchange on England. These rates of exchange vary almost daily, and each rate of exchange has an equivalent in silver bullion. For example, if the rate of exchange in Shanghai is 9s. per Chinese taal, silver bullion is worth a very high figure per ounce; if exchange is 4s. 6d., the price that they will pay for silver bullion is only half the former price. Both these rates of exchange have been current within the last 12 months, hence the wide fluctuation in the price of silver without the slightest manipulation on the part of the brokers. The banks know what rates for silver will pay them and what will not pay them, and they give their orders accordingly; that is, usually with limits—say: Buy [or sell] on our account 100,000 ounces to-day at 42d., or perhaps a fraction higher, but not above 43½d.

"The fact is that the China and Indian rates of exchange on London dominate the silver market, hence the fact that the London market dominates the American price of silver. Now, if the London price is 50d. and the rate of exchange on New York is \$4.86, the market price is a very different figure if the rate of exchange moves to \$2.50 per English pound. This provides two variables—first, the Chinese or Indian rate on England and then the London rate on New York; and all the mysteries of variations in the price of silver come down to these two factors, so that the mysteries are simplicity itself. They are simply buying and selling by responsible banks through responsible brokers. Silver is a commodity and travels up and down in response to supply and demand and cannot be made to follow the wishes of producers any more than wheat or cotton can be kept within certain bounds."

COMPETITION FROM OTHER MARKETS.

Answering a question on the subject of competition from other silver markets this same authority said:

"Outside competition would hardly stand a chance within the next 50 years, if that. First of all, a broker requires a clientele on both sides of the ledger; for instance, at present the large supplies of Continental silver resulting from the melting down of Continental currencies come to the brokers through their old Continental customers, collected together into their books through the experience of years and years. During the last nine months these supplies of Continental silver have been very much larger than supplies of American silver—in fact, the market has been, to a large extent, independent of American supplies—and we believe that there were times when America sold nothing here, but, instead, sold it for delivery in San Francisco to exchange banks (representatives of the exchange banks here). However, they have been able to sell there only at the equivalent of the rate arranged in London on the day of their sales in San Francisco or New York, or close thereto, so that London has still dominated the American market.

At present it looks as though the Continent of Europe can go

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on selling indefinitely, largely owing to the fact that Continental rates of exchange are so high here as to give the sellers a wonderful return for their currencies. For instance, at 260 marks per pound on Berlin, Berlin is reaping in paper, 13 times its normal return on silver. In addition, China and India have absorbed such abnormally large quantities of silver whilst the prices of produce were high that it looks hardly possible for either of them to continue absorbing at anything like the same pace; in fact there is quite a possibility, it not a probability, that with trade in its present languishing condition the world over large disbursements of silver from those quarters might take place.

"You will appreciate that bullion brokers have to be aware of, and in daily touch with, all these factors, and also that it is not a business which can be taken hold of at five minutes notice and proceed with in the absence of long and inherited experience."

NO MANIPULATION OF MARKET. Undoubtedly the four firms in charge of the London market exercise an enormous power which extends to every part of the world and particularly to the United States, India, and China; but inquiry fails to disclose a single definite complaint that they artificially manipulate the market, although numerous observers recognize that they are potentially able to do so.

As already stated, there are no governmental measures of special character which apply to this business. However, a bill is now pending in Parliament which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person except under Treasury licence to melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any gold or silver coin which is for the time being current in the United Kingdom or any foreign country, and which likewise includes silver coin and gold or silver bullion among the articles which the customs authorities may prohibit from exportation.

THE DAIREN EXCHANGES.

A Dairen dispatch to the *Jiji* states that since the proclamation of the adoption of a gold standard, operations on the Exchanges have been suspended. They have now been reopened. The attitude taken by the Chinese merchants has been condemned by many people, while those Japanese merchants who have taken concerted action with them were bitterly attacked. The Chinese merchants, considering that the closure of the Exchange will cause misunderstandings, have unanimously decided to reopen them in deference to the advice by Japanese merchants. The same message adds, however, that "future" transactions will be suspended for the time being.

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TO-DAY'S FASHION.



Above is a gown of black crepe mousseline checked with red and green and trimmed with bands of white mousseline. A red leather belt and a large red straw hat, are worn with it. The skirt is of black taffeta.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day.

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Namsang	J.M. Co.	Calcutta	28th May
K. Companion	B.S.	Siam	28th
Tumura M.	N.Y.K.	Japan	28th
Mingyang	J.M. & Co.	Bangkok	28th
Van Chien	J.C.J.L.	Singapore	28th
Tihsung	J.C.J.L.	Java	28th
Lo	J.M. Co.	Hamburg	30th
Fu-nini M.	N.Y.K.	Japan Ports	31st
St. Albans	P.O.	Sydney	31st
Hanching	D.L. Co.	Kobe	31st
Shantung	B.S.	Peking	31st
Kiang	P.O.	Shanghai	31st
Changchow	B.S.	Bangkok	31st
Waiching	J.M. & Co.	Swatow	31st
Fooshing	B.S.	Swatow	31st
Yingchow	J.M. & Co.	Tientsin	31st
West Hill	S.D.	Yokohama	31st
Edmore	Ad. Line	Tientsin	31st
Chongching	J.M. Co.	New York	1st June
K. Companion	B.S.	Liverpool	1st
Hector	B.S.	New York	1st
Loretta	S.D.	Hobson	1st
Loisang	J.M. & Co.	Japan	2nd
Samrang	N.Y.K.	New York	2nd
Wiyah	Ad. Line	Shanghai	2nd
Sunning	B.S.	Bangkok	2nd
A. Apar	J.M. Co.	Kobe	2nd
Fookang	D.L. Co.	Kobe	2nd
Hailong	J.M. Co.	Manila	2nd
Yuenang	C.M. Co.	Tientsin	2nd
Nanking	B.S.	Tientsin	2nd
Sunang	B.S.	Tientsin	2nd
Kailong	B.S.	Tientsin	2nd
Delta	P.O.	Japan	2nd
Malacca M.	N.Y.K.	Calcutta	2nd
Hinsang	J.M. Co.	Singapore	2nd
Junera	P.O.	Shanghai	2nd
Cherbon M.	N.Y.K.	Japan	2nd
Takwa M.	N.Y.K.	Amoy	2nd
Horta M.	N.Y.K.	Peking	2nd
Tai	D.L. Co.	Foohow	2nd
Sachuen	B.S.	Foohow	2nd
Tikim	J.C.J.L.	Java	2nd
Eastern	P.O.	Japan	2nd
Euryades	B.S.	Genoa	2nd
Siberia M.	T.K.K.	San Francisco	2nd
Rakyo M.	T.K.K.	American Ports	2nd
West Carmon	S.D.	San Francisco	2nd
Atana M.	R.D. Co.	New York	2nd
Tatsumi M.	N.Y.K.	London	2nd
Tijiboda	J.C.J.L.	Singapore	2nd
Tikim	J.C.J.L.	Manila	2nd
Maehon	C.M. Co.	Hamburg	2nd
Nanking	C.M. Co.	Antwerp	2nd
Plas	P.O.	Colombo	2nd
Imbrock	C.P.O.S.	Vancouver	2nd
Montreale	B.S.	Vancouver	2nd
Talhybun	R.D. Co.	New York	2nd
M. S. Dollar	R.D. Co.	New York	2nd
Yokohama M.	N.Y.K.	Australia Ports	2nd
Rakyo M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama	2nd
Ki-sat M.	N.Y.K.	Yokohama	2nd
Tyikong	J.C.J.L.	Java	2nd

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Tumura M.	N.Y.K.	Singapore	28th May
St. Albans	P.O.	Moji	28th
Talhybun	B.S.	Kuchinetsu	28th
Glengyle	J.M. Co.	Europe	28th
Knight Companion	B.S.	Heilo	28th
Hector	P.O.	Shanghai	28th
Plas	P.O.	Singapore	28th
Bongio	Gibb, L. & Co.	Singapore	28th
Totom	N.Y.K.	Calcutta	28th
Rakyo M.	T.K.K.	Nagasaki	28th
Eastern	P.O.	Sydney	28th
Yangtze	B.S.	Suez	28th
Nanking	C.M. Co.	San Francisco	28th
Glengyle	J.M. Co.	Europe	28th
Yokohama M.	N.Y.K.	Europe	28th
Rakyo M.	N.Y.K.	Calcutta	28th
Ki-sat M.	N.Y.K.	Calcutta	28th

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	Claims to be in by	Examination Date
Aberona	Ad. Line	Hon Shan	May 30	June 24	May 28
Sumatra M.	S.K.	Kowloon	May 31	June 5	May 28
Kaga M.	N.Y.K.	Kowloon	June 2	June 6	Tues & Friday

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is restored.

Telegraphic communication with Wenzhou Lighthouse is restored.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	St. Albans	28th May
Shanghai	Sunning	30th
Europe via Suez (letters & newspapers only London 71st & 28th April)	Glengyle	30th
Straits		31st

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Amoy, Straits & Bangkok	Asat	Satur., 28 inst., 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Mingyang	Satur., 28 inst., 5 p.m.
Siam	Hain Pingun	Satur., 28 inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Sun., 29 inst., 9 a.m.
Java, via Batavia	Tijihong	Mon., 30 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Mon., 30 inst., 5 p.m.
Straits & Bangkok	Van Chien	Mon., 30 inst., 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Chongching	Mon., 30 inst., 5 p.m.
Wei Hei Wei & Tientsin	Changchow	Tues., 31 inst., 9 a.m.
*Swatow & Bangkok	Waiching	Tues., 31 inst., 9 a.m.
*Swatow, Shanghai & N. China	Fooshing	Tues., 31 inst., 9 a.m.
*Swatow & Bangkok		
Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	St. Albans	Tues., 31 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & North China	Shantung	Tues., 31 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Hanching	Tues., 31 inst., 11 a.m.
*Straits & Bangkok	Winghing	Tues., 31 inst., 5 p.m.
Hobbs & Haiphong	Loisang	Wednes., 1 June 8 a.m.
Swatow, "Straits & Fochow"	Shanai	Thurs., 2 June 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Takao	Sabu Maru	Thurs., 2 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China	Sunning	Thurs., 2 inst., 11 a.m.
Japan	Fooking	Thurs., 2 inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Hailong	Thurs., 2 inst., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands	Yuen Sang	Thurs., 3 inst., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & China	Suiyang	Satur., 4 inst., 3 p.m.
Hobbs, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Hinsang	Satur., 4 inst., 11 a.m.
Sandakan	Hanchuen	Tues., 7 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Hailong	Tues., 7 inst., 11 a.m.
Amoy & Philippine Islands	Taiing	Mon., 13 inst., 3 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION.
(AN AMERICAN BANK)CAPITAL, SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: ... U.S. \$4,000,000.
... U.S. \$1,439,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, CRANGSHA, HANKOW, PEKING, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENSIN.

All descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques sold by us.

Payable throughout the world.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000.00

Paid up Capital: 12,379,800.00

Reserve Funds: 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21

Connaught Road Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Established 1910.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$7,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND: 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:—

Mr. Pong Wai Tien, Chairman

Mr. Kan Yip Po

Mr. Li Koon Chan

Mr. W. M. Ching Kong

Mr. Pong Ping Shup

Mr. Wong Yea Teo

Mr. K. K. Kwok

Mr. Chan Chiu Shek

Mr. Ng Chang Lok

Mr. Kuo Chiu Nam

Chief Manager, Mr. Kan Yip Po

Asst. Manager, Mr. Li Tse Fung

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SOERABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum

K. K. TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches:—HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SOERABAYA

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1913.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches:—HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SOERABAYA

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. USING LY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

Head Office: 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches:—HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SOERABAYA

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

K. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1920.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$4,000,000.00

Reserve Funds: \$1,439,000.00

Sterling: \$1,439,000.00

Silver: \$1,439,000.00

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$1,439,000.00

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

G. T. M. ELLIOT, Esq., Chairman

G. M. DOUGLAS, Esq., Deputy Chairman

R. G. M. BARNARD, Esq., 11th Mr. A. O. LANG

R. G. M. BARNARD, Esq., 11th Mr. A. O. LANG

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R. G. M. BARNARD, Esq., 11th Mr. A. O. LANG

R. G. M. B

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

C.P.O.S.

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moj") Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Montclair	June 15	July 8
Empress of Japan	June 23	July 11
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 3
Empress of Korea	July 21	Aug. 8
Montclair	Aug. 23	Sept. 16
Empress of Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5

THREE TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY
Sleeping Car Reservations arranged.CONNECTING STEAMERS
CANADA TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer	Sailing	Due
Metacoma	June 16	June 25
Empress of France	June 21	June 28
Metacoma	June 23	July 2
Empress of France	July 19	July 26
Empress of France	Aug. 13	Aug. 20

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers held
here and through tickets issued. Early application
necessary. Other sailings to London, Southampton,
Glasgow, Antwerp and Havre. For fares apply to—HONGKONG OFFICE.
(Telephone 752. Cable address: "CANPAC")
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN
SERVICES, LTD.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 10th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st.
KOREA MARU	20,400	July 1st.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 15th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 20th.

† Calling at Dairen.

* Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO,
MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 10th.
CHOYO MARU		July 11th.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
GREEN STAR LINEOperating Far Eastern service for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
TO MANILA.

"WEST ISLIP" ... 31st May.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU.)

"WEST CARMONA" ... 17th June.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA.)

"WEST IVIS" ... 25th June.

† Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco
and or Seattle to weekly sailings for
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian
Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1 floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

"Incorporated in U.S.A."

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
5,000 tons	11,000 tons	10,200 tons

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
June 25th.	July 13th.	Aug. 9th.

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ... June 13th.

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
June 25th	22nd July.

AN UNSURPASSED-HIGH-CLASS-PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET.
TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
NO. 1934. NO. 2161.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR
LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
"M. S. DOLLAR"	VIA SUEZ JUNE 15TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in
the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 792
THIRD FLOOR " 793.Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.
PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR MANILA.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S.	Wenatchee	Edmore	Eldridge	Wenatchee	Keystone State
From Hongkong	noon	May 28	June 13	May 31	July 18
Arrive Seattle	May 28	June 13	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1
From Hongkong	June 13	July 18	Aug. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Pawlet ... June 15.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points
Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE
To & FromSAIGON SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

OLYMPIA ... June 29.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States
Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full particulars and Rates Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions Building.

Tel. 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. WYNAH ... About June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.,
THE ADMIRAL LINE
AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating U. S. Shipping Board steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and

CHINA, JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ISLAND PORTS.

"WEST IVAN" ... 25th June.

Further sailings to be announced later.
Through Bills issued to all Overland Common
points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

1st Floor, Hotel Mansions. Telephone 3507.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Canadian Pacific S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Kilmer & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.

"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

Calls at Boston.

Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 7th June.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 7th June.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Branch Office.

AGENT,

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 135.

Tel. No. 140.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only.)
From Macao—Daily at 9:00 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at
5 p.m. only.)Excursion, Sunday 22nd May. S.S. SUI AN leaves Hongkong
9 a.m. and returns from Macao 5 p.m.Excursion, Empire Day 24th May. S.S. SUI AN leaves Hong-
kong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 4 p.m.Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions
or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A SERVICE OF THE CHURCH
OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HONGKONG.St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
29th May, 1921, 1st Sunday after
Trinity.—Holy Communion (9
a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Cath-
edral Choir). Responses: "Pater
Venite, Tenebrae" (18th); Psalm
S. S. (Hosanna); Te Deum, Bi-
tiahill, Jones, Battisall, (4
evening); Benedictus, Burn-
Anthem, "Lift up your heads
Coleridge, Taylor; Hymns, 23
Organ Recital on Monday morn-
at 9:15 p.m.; Evensong (5 p.m.)
Responses, Psalms; Magni-
(Monk). S. (Tucker); Magni-
Scat. Smart; Nunc. Dimittis
Barnby; Hymns, 188, 639,
(230), 27.The Wesleyan Church (opposite
Royal Naval Hospital): Sunday
29th May, 1921, Divine Service
and Church Parade. Subject:
"Sanctuary." 5 p.m. Short Even-
ing Service; Subject: "Patri-
tism." Preacher, Rev. C. Clap-
ton Porri, H.C.F. Wesleyan
Sailors' and Soldiers' Home,
Arsenal Street, Sunday, 8:15
p.m. Social Service and Hour:
Monday, 8:15 p.m. Chaplain's
Class; Friday, 8:15 p.m. Ladies'
Working Party and Social Hour:
5:30 p.m. Parade of 1st Wanchai
Boy Scouts.First Church of Christ, Scientist,
MacDonnell Road.—Sunday,
11:15 a.m.; Wednesday 5:45 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru.—Mr. and Mrs.
Teakle, Mr. and Mrs. Fowdard and
child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bathurst,
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fisher, Mr.
Mendley and child, Mr. R. Wells,
Mr. H. E. Potter, Mr. Meyer, Mr.
Matsubara, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. T.
Niwa, Mr. B. Totsuka, Mr. W.
Jones, Mr. Farmer, Mr. C. V. Bontz,
Mr. C. Ohnishi, Mr. Y. Yokota,
Rev. Smart, Mr. K. Tamaki, Mr. M.
Kohno, Mr. S. Sakamoto, Mr. and
Mrs. Ferrier and child, Mr. Y.
Nishida, Mr. S. Chiba, Miss O.
Rosa, Mrs. Z. Rosa, Mr. and Mrs.
G. G. Gordon, Mr. Takebe, Mr. and
Mrs. Kawara, Mrs. Matsumoto,
Missumi, Mr. T. Abe, Mr. I. S. S.,
Mr. Uyemura, Mr. M. Matsumoto,
Mr. K. Mano, Mr. S. Yotob, Mr.
Matsumoto, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. T.
Iwasaki, Mr. Nagoshi, Mr. T. Ohta,
Mr. M. Suzuki, Mr. M. Murogaya, Mr.
W. Amour, Mrs. Shipitzky, Mr. A.
Shapitzky, Mrs. H. Okachi, Mr. H.
Urano, Mr. I. Yamada, Mr. Tori-
goye, Mr. U. Ogawa, Mr. Ishiwatari,
Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Sing, Mr. J.
Morynovsky, Mr. C. Heilick, Mr. H.
Gexorsky, Mr. F. Kitano, Capt.
Jacobsen.

WOMAN JUROR EXPIRES.

A short time after receiving a
notice to serve on Knutsford
Quarter Sessions jury, Miss
Martha Hill, an elderly woman,
was found dead at her house,
where she lived alone. It is
reported that the summons to
serve had worried her.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C. M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	7,400	13th June	M'ss, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	19th June	Spain, Colombo & B'bay.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	M'ss, London & Antwerp.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M'ss, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	5th Aug.	M'ss, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

A. APCAR	4,500	2nd June	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SP. ALBANS	5,000	31 May noon	Malbourne via Sandakan.
EASTERN	4,500	25th June	Thursday Island, Townsville.
KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

PLASSY	7,400	31st May	Shanghai only.
DELTA	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.
DUNERA	5,400	6th June	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,500	8th June	Japan only.
SYRIA	7,000	25th June	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Pay via Messing not more than 24 ft. X ft. X ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vieux Road Central

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

PUSHIMI M. (Omitting Manila, K'lung) Tues. 31st May at 11 a.m.

RATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU ... Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Middle of June.

TOYAMA MARU ... End of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATSUNO MARU ... Friday, 10th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 6th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOMIWA MARU ... Sunday, 29th May.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikong	Shanghai	in port	30th May	Java
Tjikong	Java	5th June	11th June	Shanghai
Tjikong	San Fran-	8th June	15th June	Java
Tjikong	cisco/Japan			
Tjikini	Shanghai	14th June	18th June	M'ss/Java
Chikar	Java	12th June	27th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Saleier	Java	3rd June	4th June	S. N. Fisco

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.Regular Sailings to
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Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 13th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERSRegular Passenger and Cargo Service to
South African Ports from Calcutta & Colombo.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	11th June	15th June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER-
DAM & HAMBURG. "City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENGYLE"	30th May.
"GLENAVY"	10th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGYLE"	17th June.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENAVY"	2nd July.	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "HWAH PING" Sailing on 28th May.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 24th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing	d'light
BANGKOK	Mingyang	Sun. 29th May at	d'light
TIENSIN via W'wei, Cheongshing	Tues. 31st May at	10 a.m.	
BANGKOK via Swatow Fooohing	Tues. 31st May at	10 a.m.	
SHAI & T'ian via S'tow W'ashing	Tues. 31st May at	10 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via Holhow Lokana	Wed. 1st June at	9 a.m.	
KOBE	Fri. 3rd June at	d'light	
MANILA	Fri. 3rd June at	3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	Mon. 6th June at	noon	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnin. from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Holhow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	31st May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	31st May at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd June at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	4th June at 4 p.m.
H'OW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	5th June at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	7th June at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May, 28, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 31st May at noon.
Halloong	W. Cooper	FRI. 3rd June at noon.
Halhong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th June at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar

and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 2nd June.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on or about 21st June.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 7th June.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 26th June.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Manager.

MAKING THE TROPICS SAFE.

Notable Progress.

One by one the diseases of the tropics are being conquered. Testimony comes from the Department of Public Health of the Union of South Africa, which, convinced of the utility of the treatment discovered by Dr. Christopherson, for bilharziosis, are taking active steps to bring it to the notice of all concerned and to promote and encourage its use.

Bilharziosis, which has been described as an ancient plague of Egypt, is named after Bilharz, who discovered the parasite sixty or seventy years ago. In Egypt the proportion of the population attacked is very large in certain places, a distinguished authority stated in an interview with a representative of the Observer, being sometimes as high as from 50 to 70 per cent. A few Europeans get it in South Africa and there is also a form of the disease in the West Indies. A considerable proportion of those attacked are affected very seriously, and in many cases the disease is fatal.

The treatment by antimony discovered by Dr. Christopherson was described by this authority as a valuable and an effective remedy. "As important, too," he said, "are the achievements of Dr. Leiper in working out the natural history of the disease. He has shown how the parasite multiplies in snails and escapes into the water, and how it is contracted by persons wading about in fresh water and bathing in the pools."

MALARIA AND THE MOSQUITO. Recalling other diseases of the tropics which have either been absolutely conquered, or upon which important work has been done in the attempt to overcome them, he mentioned malaria.

"We know," he said, "the cause of it and we know how to prevent it, but it is a little difficult way. For you cannot abolish the mosquito absolutely. If you could you would prevent malaria. You can, however, do a good deal by adopting anti-mosquito measures, and the disease itself can be mitigated by the use of quinine."

"Though we have discovered how elephantiasis is transmitted from man to man, we have yet to find the cure. The parasite, which lives in the human body and circulates in the blood, is acquired by a certain kind of mosquito, which bites another person and gives it to him. The School of Tropical Medicine has sent an expedition to Guinea for the purpose of trying both to prevent and to cure the disease. Whether they will succeed or not it is difficult to say. In this case antimony, which has been tried, has failed. Experiments are now being made with various other minerals."

"Sleeping sickness, which is caused by the bite of the Tsetse fly, can be cured if treated sufficiently early by injections of arsenical preparations, and also by antimony. Kala-azar, a disease which has as high a mortality as 50 per cent, can also be cured by antimony if treated in its early stages. Antimony again is a cure for Oriental sore, which is very common in many parts of the East. In recent years a cure for relapsing fever has been found by injecting arsenical preparations."

"Yellow fever caused by the bite of a certain kind of mosquito, is now practically extinguished in several places. The disease itself, once it has been contracted, cannot be cured, but it can be prevented."

"Important discoveries have also been made with regard to dysentery. We know at least two main kinds, one caused by bacteria, which is curable in many instances by the injection of serum and another caused by an amoeba, which is curable by administering ipecacuanha or its alkaloid emetine. Another discovery of great importance is that typhus fever, like trench fever, is transmitted by the body-louse. Get rid of the louse and you will get no typhus."

"I believe," the authority added, "that in time the tropics will be as free from disease as any other part of the world. Now that we know that the diseases are caused by parasites, and how in many cases they are acquired and how we can prevent them from being transmitted from one human being to another, it is only a question of time, money and intelligence before they are all definitely conquered."

